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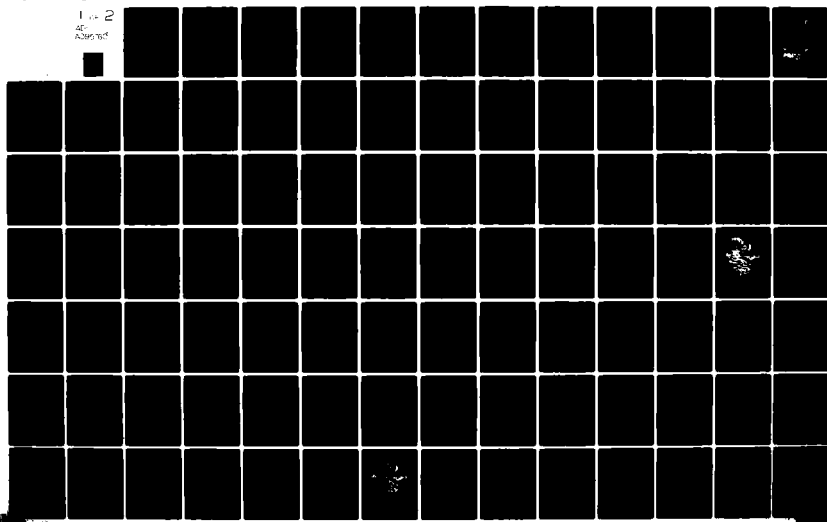
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M-X ETR-2

**ALTERNATIVE POTENTIAL  
DEPLOYMENT AREAS:  
NEVADA/UTAH**

**Prepared for**

**United States Air Force  
Ballistic Missile Office  
Norton Air Force Base  
California**

**By**

**Henningson, Durham & Richardson  
Santa Barbara, California**

**22 December 1980**

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## 1.0 NEVADA/UTAH REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT

On the basis of a number of geotechnical and cultural criteria and military and operational suitability, two areas have been identified as suitable for M-X deployment. These are Nevada/Utah and Texas/New Mexico. This report deals with the Nevada/Utah region which covers a large portion of Central Nevada and Western Utah. The study area for socioeconomic analysis, called the region of influence (ROI), is shown in Figure 1-1. It includes the Nevada counties of Clark, Eureka, Lincoln, Nye, and White Pine and the Utah counties of Beaver, Iron, Juab, Millard, Salt Lake, Utah, and Washington.

### 1.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Economic development in Utah began in the mid-19th Century. Early development followed a definite organized pattern based on Mormon religious concepts. Once the Mormons had established Salt Lake City as their base of operations, Brigham Young sent them south to establish many agricultural communities. Water determined the location and size of the settlements, which were established approximately a wagon trip day apart. Prior to Brigham Young's death in 1877, about 350 such settlements were founded. This colonization spread over thousands of square miles from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific and from Canada to Mexico.

Brigham Young's efforts to establish a "Mormon County" were tempered by federal action and other external events. Federal action in 1861 reduced the Utah Territory to about half its original size, and was undertaken to establish the Nevada Territory and to help make up the Colorado Territory. Additional western portions of Utah Territory were reduced in treaties of 1862 and 1866. The final reduction was in 1886, when a segment was taken from the northwestern corner to form the Wyoming Territory.

Completion of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869 acted to reduce Mormon isolationism. Non-Mormon merchants and miners began to move in and prosper. Railroads also opened up new markets for agricultural products in the southcentral Utah area. Mining was the next phase in economic development of the area. In the late 19th Century, rich deposits of precious metals were found in the area, creating rapid growth, then decline as the mining boom ran its course.

The central Utah economy had declined for the last fifty years prior to 1970. But since then, increased activity in mining, transportation, and energy development has spurred economic growth in the area.

The Nevada Territory was established in 1861 from a portion of the Utah Territory. Mining and railroad construction were prime movers in the Nevada economy from this time until after World War II. People rushed to mining districts, creating boom towns. Migrants were recruited for railroad construction crews and way stations. Initially mining districts, construction crews, and railroad way stations induced growth in local agricultural production based on appropriated surface water and available groundwater. Mining, construction, and agriculture attracted various services to provide the needs of the population. Subsequent growth in the gaming industry has far outstripped other industries in the state. It is currently the basis for the state's economic growth.

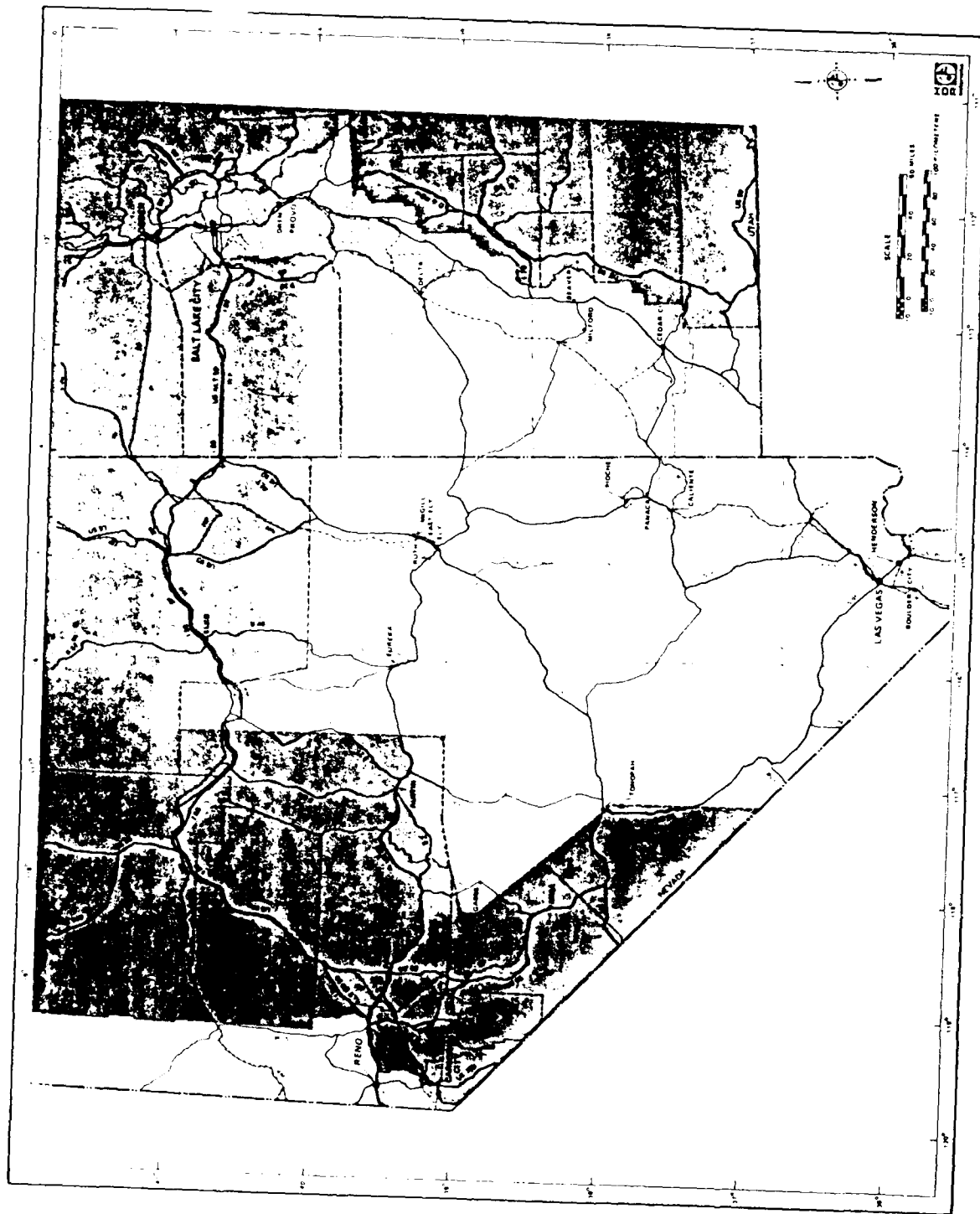


Figure 1-1. The region of influence in the Nevada/Utah study area.

## EMPLOYMENT

The size of the employed and the unemployed labor force and the unemployment rate are significant measures of the study area economy, since they reflect the labor supply from which project-generated direct and indirect job demands can be filled. Total unemployment is a significant measure of the affected environment, for it is a measure of the region's unused labor pool. In this respect, it is notable that many of the counties in the Nevada/Utah study area have very small unemployed labor pools.

Of the total unemployed in 1977, nine of the 12 counties had unemployed "pools" of substantially less than 1,000 persons. The other three counties -- Clark, Salt Lake, and Utah counties -- have the bulk of the employed and the unemployed. Substantial construction labor requirements, in the majority, could only be met through large-scale labor importation.

Unemployed-labor pools may understate labor force availability in cases where people are employed part-time but would prefer full employment, and hidden unemployment, where people are not in the civilian labor force (CLF), but might be if suitable jobs became available. However, total unemployment is used as the labor supply variable, since accounting for underemployment and hidden unemployment would be highly speculative. Moreover, for the rural counties, population totals are so modest that no substantial augmentation of supply could meet demand except by labor importation, whether transient or permanent.

As shown in Table 1.1-1, the civilian labor force in Nevada has grown rapidly -- 6.4 percent per annum from 1970 to 1977. Unemployment rates were relatively low in 1977 throughout most of Nevada. The Las Vegas and Reno Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) -- Clark and Washoe counties, respectively-- accounted for 82.2 percent of the state's unemployed in 1977 and 82.0 percent of the civilian labor force. The combination of Carson City (the state capital), Clark, Douglas, and Washoe counties (the tourism centers of Las Vegas, Tahoe South Shore, and Reno), accounted for 88.4 percent of Nevada's 1977 civilian labor force and 90.8 percent of the unemployed in 1977.

Within Utah, unemployment increased from about 17,000 to 25,000 in the 1970-1977 period (Table 1.1-2). This growth rate of 5.7 percent was accompanied by a 4.4 percent growth rate in the CLF. The unemployment rates for the Utah portion of the ROI are greater than those for Utah state. Three counties--Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber--account for 83.8 percent of the civilian labor force. In terms of unemployment, these three counties account for a total of 85.6 percent of the study area's unemployed.

In Nevada, the five counties that comprise that state's portion of the ROI accounted for 56.8 percent of the state's CLF in 1978. In Utah, ROI counties of Beaver, Iron, Juab, Millard, Salt Lake, Utah, and Washington represented 76.0 percent of total state CLF in the same year. In all cases except White Pine and Nye counties, ROI counties had CLF growth rates well above that for the United States as a whole over the 1970-1977 period. In contrast, ROI counties had much smaller growth in unemployment than the United States, but greater than comparable rates for Nevada and Utah as a whole.

Table 1.1-1. Nevada civilian labor force, by place of residence.

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
	1977	GROWTH RATE 1970-77	1977	GROWTH RATE 1970-77	1970	1977
Carson City	14,450	12.1	1,530	22.6	5.7	10.6
Churchill	4,830	4.4	360	13.2	7.1	7.5
Clark	174,200	6.3	14,100	13.2	5.2	8.1
Douglas	6,420	9.5	450	7.9	7.7	7.0
Elko	8,620	5.4	400	5.5	4.6	4.6
Esmeralda	200	-1.4	10	-2.6	5.4	5.8
Eureka	560	3.4	20	100.0	0	3.8
Humboldt	3,890	5.2	190	15.1	2.6	4.9
Lander	1,540	5.6	80	22.8	1.8	5.1
Lincoln	1,350	5.5	80	15.6	3.1	5.8
Lyon	3,670	2.3	320	15.6	3.7	8.7
Mineral	2,660	-1.2	160	11.4	2.6	5.9
Nye	1,920	-3.5	100	5.4	2.8	5.1
Pershing	1,360	2.9	80	6.6	4.6	5.9
Storey	680	8.9	50	39.0	1.3	7.6
Washoe	90,500	7.0	4,800	4.6	6.2	5.3
White Pine	3,860	-0.4	300	11.2	3.6	7.8
Total State	323,000	6.4	23,000	10.7	5.4	7.2
U.S.	97,401,000	2.4	6,855,000	7.7	4.9	7.0

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Sources: U.S. Dept. of Commerce 1978a; Nevada Dept. of Economic Security, 1979.

Table 1.1-2. Civilian labor force, by place of residence for selected counties in Utah.

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
	1977	GROWTH RATE 1970-1977	1977	GROWTH RATE 1970-1977	1970	1977
Beaver	1,870	3.7	130	19.2	2.6	7.0
Davis	43,952	3.7	1,967	4.3	4.3	4.5
Iron	6,780	5.1	420	10.3	4.4	6.2
Juab	2,080	2.8	150	6.3	5.7	7.2
Millard	3,180	2.5	150	-0.7	5.9	4.7
Salt Lake	255,410	5.1	13,350	7.1	4.6	5.2
Tooele	8,490	0.7	430	4.2	4.0	5.1
Utah	70,040	5.4	3,520	1.1	4.7	5.0
Washington	7,320	7.1	370	6.1	5.4	5.1
Weber	57,260	1.7	4,650	6.2	6.0	8.1
Study Area Total	456,382	4.4	25,137	5.7	5.1	5.5
Utah State Total	551,900	4.7	29,500	5.2	5.2	5.3
United States Total	97,401,000	2.4	6,855,000	7.7	4.9	7.0

576-1

By place of Residence.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, 1977; U.S. Department of Commerce, 1978a.



Nevada and Utah economic characteristics relative to the national average are shown in Table 1.1-3. In general, sectoral shares in the Utah state economy are more similar to the national average than those of Nevada. Services sector shares in Nevada are primarily responsible for this dissimilarity. Gaming and other tourist-related activities alone account for over 28 percent of total employment in the state of Nevada. Other significant differences between Nevada and national shares are in the agriculture sector, with one-third the national average, and manufacturing, with about one-fourth of the national average.

Although employment shares in mining are well below the national average, mining earnings shares are equal to the national average in Nevada, and over five times the national average in Utah. Utah has two-thirds the national average in manufacturing employment share and about one and one-half the national average in construction shares.

On the whole, the nation's employment rate has grown only half as fast as Utah's, and one-third as fast as that of Nevada. Leading growth sectors in both states are construction and manufacturing. Nevada construction employment has grown 5.7 times as fast as the nation as a whole.

### **Nevada**

Selected characteristics of the Nevada economy are shown in Table 1.1-4, where the share of total employment is shown by county and economic sector. The dominance of Carson City, Clark, Douglas, and Washoe is evident in their accounting for almost 90 percent of total state employment in 1977. The total is only about 0.4 percent of the U.S. total, although, as shown in Table 1.1-5, Nevada employment is growing much faster than in the United States as a whole. This high rate of growth was a function of high growth rates in several of the larger counties--Clark (the Las Vegas SMSA), Carson City, the state capital, Washoe (the Reno SMSA) and Douglas, locale of the Tahoe South Shore entertainment center. Within the ROI, however, Nye County had a large negative growth rate, while Eureka, Lincoln, and White Pine had growth rates lower than Nevada as a whole.

Agriculture has not been important in Nevada, since it provided only 1.4 percent of the jobs in 1977. Within the state, counties with employment shares of at least 10 percent in agriculture included Churchill, Esmeralda, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Lincoln, Lyon, and Pershing. Growth in agriculture has been modest, with an annual average growth rate of only 1.0 percent over the 1967-1977 period. Four counties (Nye, Carson City, Storey, and Washoe) had negative growth in agricultural employment and six had rates of growth below the state average. The county with the most rapid growth of agricultural employment--White Pine--is under consideration for M-X facilities and is slated for the White Pine Power Plant.

Mining accounted for 1.2 percent of the state's jobs in 1977. Eureka, Lander, Lincoln, Lyon, Nye, and White Pine had employment shares of 10 percent or more. However, data were not available for a number of other counties because of disclosure rules. Mining grew statewide at an annual growth rate of 2.2 percent, below that for the United States. Within the ROI, mining employment was well above the average growth rate in Lincoln and Nye counties.

Construction had a larger share of the state's employed labor force -- 5.7 percent -- and was greater than the national average of 4.0 percent in 1977.

Table 1.1-3. Selected economic characteristics of Nevada, Utah, and the United States.

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTIC	NEVADA	UTAH	UNITED STATES
Employment			
Total, 1977	248,495	550,214	27,898,874
Employment Growth Rate 1967-1977	5.7%	3.5%	1.7%
Sectorial Employment Growth Rates, 1967-77			
• Agriculture			
Share	1.4%	3.7%	4.2%
Growth Rate	1.0%	-1.3%	1.2%
• Mining			
Share	1.2%	2.7%	4.2%
Growth Rate	2.2%	3.7%	3.0%
• Construction			
Share	5.7%	5.8%	4.0%
Growth Rate	9.0%	8.8%	1.6%
• Manufacturing			
Share	4.3%	11.5%	20.0%
Growth Rate	8.5%	4.0%	0.1%
• Services			
Share	37.1%	14.7%	17.4%
Growth Rate	5.7%	4.9%	3.0%
• Government			
Share	18.4%	23.2%	18.2%
Growth Rate	5.2%	2.1%	2.5%
Unemployment			
Number unemployed	22,666	20,600	4,368,000
Percent of Labor Force	9.1%	3.7%	4.3%
Number unemployed	23,000	19,000	4,855,000
Percent of Labor Force	9.2%	3.4%	4.3%
Growth in unemployment 1967-1977	10.7%	1.2%	7.7%
Earnings, 1977			
Total earnings (\$ mil)	24,148,586	26,010,160	31,164,755,000
Per capita income	\$1,080	\$1,043	\$1,216

By Grace H. York.

1980-1

Sources: BOP, Sciences, July 1980, and Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 1979.

Table 1.1-4. Total employment and percent share by major economic sectors, Nevada, 1977.

COUNTY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1977	COUNTY PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	AGRICULTURE SHARE (%)	MINING SHARE (%)	CONSTRUCTION SHARE (%)	MANUFACTURE SHARE (%)	SERVICES SHARE (%)	GOVERNMENT SHARE (%)
Carson City	14,313	4.1	0.2	0.2	6.7	6.6	17.3	43.3
Churchill	5,131	1.5	13.7	(D)	7.7	2.9	12.4	41.8
Clark	185,198	53.1	1.7	(D)	5.6	3.0	41.4	17.5
Douglas	13,365	3.8	2.1	(D)	4.1	5.5	68.4	5.5
Elko	8,300	3.4	9.9	2.9	4.0	8.7	27.1	21.1
Emeralda	168	0.1	16.0	(D)	(D)	N.L.	N.L.	36.1
Eureka	620	0.2	70.2	93.7	(D)	(D)	(D)	21.8
Humboldt	3,905	1.1	14.2	(D)	3.3	4.7	18.3	18.9
Lander	1,521	0.4	10.0	39.8	(D)	(D)	3.7	19.5
Lincoln	1,213	0.3	13.7	12.4	(D)	(D)	(D)	36.1
Lyon	3,327	1.0	16.2	16.0	2.6	8.6	7.9	21.8
Mineral	2,555	0.7	1.5	0.6	2.3	(L)	16.5	60.2
Nye	5,661	1.6	3.1	10.4	1.2	0.8	59.5	13.1
Pershing	1,303	0.4	21.9	(D)	0.8	3.1	(D)	22.9
Storey	509	0.1	N.L.	(D)	(D)	2.4	7.5	17.7
Washoe	97,254	27.9	0.3	5.7	7.3	7.0	33.7	15.2
White Pine	3,952	1.1	5.1	17.2	(D)	7.5	12.4	24.0
Total State	348,495	100.0	1.4	1.2	5.7	4.3	37.1	18.4
United States	97,848,874		4.2	3.8	4.0	20.1	17.4	18.2

State = study area.

N.L. = Not Listed

Source: Dept. of Commerce, April 1979.

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Table 1.1-5. Nevada employment growth by sector, selected counties, 1967-1977.

COUNTY	TOTAL		AGRICULTURE		MINING		CONSTRUCTION		MANUFACTURING		SERVICE		% CHANGE	
	1967	1977	A	1967	1977	A	1967	1977	1967	1977	1967	1977	1967	1977
Churchill	3,930	5,131	2.7	642	704	0.9	(n) <sup>2</sup>	(n)	66	151	2.6	634	7.2	1,511
Clark	97,951	185,198	6.6	389	312	0.8	260	(n)	3,661	5,553	4.3	76,557	6.7	10,511
Elko	6,027	8,300	3.3	755	824	0.9	93	240	62	72	1.7	1,460	4.2	1,130
Esmeralda	318	368	1.5	45	59	2.7	(n)	(n)	(n)	0	(n)	0	(n)	72
Eureka	538	620	1.4	120	125	0.4	195	271	9	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	31
Humboldt	3,048	3,005	0.5	400	554	3.3	254	(n)	(n)	104	0.3	405	3.7	630
Lander	1,086	1,521	4.4	123	152	2.1	(n)	605	0	(n)	(n)	47	1.7	204
Lincoln	862	1,213	4.5	146	166	1.3	94	151	(n)	(n)	(n)	30	(n)	292
Mineral	2,965	2,555	-1.5	36	39	0.8	63	16	(n)	(n)	(n)	360	1.6	1,200
Nye	8,919	5,661	-4.4	233	175	-2.8	370	586	23	43	0.7	7,256	(n)	700
Pershing	1,154	1,303	1.2	274	286	0.4	98	(n)	(n)	40	(n)	0	(n)	200
White Pine	3,514	3,962	1.2	183	302	5.1	(n)	679	(n)	206	(n)	460	4.2	620
Region Total	112,870	198,165	5.8	1,094	1,232	1.1	865	2,292	3,684	5,031	2.5	47,818	7.2	10,511
State Total	200,226	348,495	5.7	4,318	4,748	1.0	3,500	4,331	6,719	15,136	0.2	120,352	5.2	30,511
U.S. Total (millions)	82.5	97.8	1.7	4.6	4.2	-1.2	.6	.8	19.5	19.7	0.1	12.7	0.0	13.4

1/ = Average annual growth rate.

2/ (n) not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information

3/ (n) less than 10 wage and salary jobs.

4/ Data in doubt because of large number of data points withheld by disclosure rules.

Source: BEA, April, 1979.

Over the 1967-1977 period, though, high rates of growth in construction employment were observed in Clark, Elko, Mineral, Carson City, Douglas, and Washoe counties. In general, high rates were characteristic of the more urban areas with lower increases in the more rural counties.

Manufacturing employment grew at a rapid rate over the 1967-1977 period, but it accounted for only 4.3 percent of the total in 1977 (Table 1.1-5). The nation's percent share of manufacturing--20.1 percent of total employment--indicates that in this respect, Nevada is atypical. While disclosure rules have limited available data, it is clear that wide differences exist in growth of manufacturing across the counties. Over 1967-1977, average annual growth equalled 4.3 for Clark, 26.9 percent for Carson City, 18 percent in Douglas, and 11.8 percent in Washoe counties, for example, while the state figure over this same period was about 9 percent.

Services grew at the same rate as total employment in Nevada, 5.7 percent per annum over the 1967-1977 period, and this sector clearly dominates state employment (37.1 percent in 1977). The chief contributors were the counties of Clark, Douglas, and Washoe, since the hotels, motels, gaming, entertainment, and related services are concentrated there. These three counties had a service industry growth more rapid than the state as a whole, 6.7 percent per annum for Clark (Las Vegas), 6.2 percent for Douglas, and 6.6 percent for Washoe (Reno) over the 1967-1977 period.

In the government sector, Nevada's 18.4 percent share of the total was almost the same as that for the nation. The variation from county to county is quite large, however, for example, 5.5 percent in Douglas as opposed to 60.2 percent in Mineral County. Government was the major job source in Lincoln and White Pine counties. The government sector has exhibited an average annual growth of 5.2 percent over 1967-1977 -- more than twice that of the United States. Above average growth rates were recorded for Clark and Nye counties.

## Utah

Of Utah's total employed work force in 1977, 60.2 percent were working in Salt Lake and Utah counties--two of the seven counties in that state comprising the region of influence (see Table 1.1-6). The remaining five counties, however--Juab, Beaver, Millard, Iron, and Washington--were much smaller contributors to total state employment; their 1977 share equalled only 3.7 percent of the Utah total. Utah had an employment growth rate of 3.5 percent from 1967-1977 (Table 1.1-7), double that for the nation as a whole. Of the ROI counties, Salt Lake and Utah grew fastest, except for Washington County. Other rural counties grew slowly, with Juab County exhibiting a 0.2 percent average annual growth rate--the lowest of all seven ROI counties in the state. Within the ROI, only a small number of jobs were in agriculture; this is consistent with the small shares in Utah and the United States as a whole for this industry. County shares in agriculture were highly variable in Utah, however, ranging from 0.5 percent in Salt Lake to 18.1 percent in Beaver County. In addition to Beaver, other rural counties have had relatively high agricultural employment shares.

The state had a negative rate of growth in agricultural employment from 1967-1977 (Table 1.1-7). This was consistent with national trends. Every county

Table 1.1-6. Total employment and percent share by major economic sectors for selected counties in Utah, 1977.

COUNTY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1977	PERCENT OF TOTAL STATE EMPLOYMENT	AGRICULTURE SHARE (%)	MINING SHARE (%)	CONSTRUCTION SHARE (%)	MANUFACTURE SHARE (%)	SERVICES SHARE (%)	GOVERNMENT SHARE (%)
Beaver	1,726	0.3	18.2	1.3	2.6	8.6	(D)	20.4
Davis	50,061	9.1	2.2	0.1	4.6	9.3	9.2	51.1
Iron	6,517	1.2	9.4	3.9	5.0	6.2	9.8	26.7
Juab	2,150	0.4	13.2	(D)	(D)	25.8	7.3	20.7
Millard	3,416	0.6	30.9	1.8	1.2	6.8	6.4	21.4
Salt Lake	272,043	49.4	0.5	2.3	5.9	13.9	16.8	17.3
Tooele	10,959	2.0	3.1	0.6	10.0	9.7	4.5	57.1
Utah	59,393	10.8	4.6	7.0	6.1	20.0	20.6	16.6
Washington	6,365	1.2	6.9	0.4	7.0	7.9	11.9	21.4
Weber	49,011	8.9	2.3	0.1	4.8	11.4	14.5	30.2
Utah State Total	550,214		3.7	2.7	5.8	13.5	14.7	23.2
U.S.	97,898,874		4.2	4.2	4.0	20.1	17.4	18.2

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(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential data.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 1979.

Table 1.1-7. Employment growth by sector, selected counties in Utah, 1967-1977.

COUNTY	TOTAL		AGRICULTURE		MINING		CONSTRUCTION		MANUFACTURING		SERVICES		GOVERNMENT	
	1967	1977	1967	1977	1967	1977	1967	1977	1967	1977	1967	1977	1967	1977
Beaver	1,625	1,726	340	312	0	23	0	45	0	149	129	0	291	352
Box Elder	49,034	50,661	1,200	1,081	40	14	710	2,323	3,122	4,662	4.1	4,696	8.5	26,429
Iron	4,459	6,517	630	610	344	255	176	327	276	405	4.1	4.9	1,154	1,741
Utah	2,116	2,150	333	284	168	0	0	0	436	554	2.4	2.6	432	445
Mojave	2,944	3,410	1,073	1,055	0	62	52	42	232	232	14.3	16.6	688	732
Salt Lake	196,651	222,043	1,694	1,443	3,118	6,263	7,148	16,143	25,832	37,812	3.9	4.9	270,951	271,145
Tooele	11,514	10,059	347	341	16	20	195	1,094	554	1,066	6.8	4.0	8,254	6,254
Utah	17,804	22,193	3,192	3,079	225	417	1,343	3,620	8.9	11,899	3.4	5.2	4,576	5,881
Washington	6,356	6,365	579	442	0	28	195	444	8.6	503	10.4	11.1	961	1,305
Webster	44,667	45,011	1,330	1,117	17	40	1,723	2,444	4.4	5,590	1.4	2.6	14,866	14,805
County Total	301,260	356,214	23,094	20,211	4,160	11,800	19,636	31,914	8.8	73,307	4.0	4.9	104,014	127,463
Percent of Total County			4.6	4.2	1.2	.8	3.3	3.0	15.5	19.7	9.1	12.7	13.9	25.5

1. Average annual growth rate.

(0) - Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

Source: BEA, April, 1978.

recorded a decline in agricultural employment, ranging from a low of 2.7 percent average annual growth over 1967-1977 in Washington County, to a high of 0.9 percent per annum in Beaver and Iron counties.

Mining has had a small role in the state and ROI county economies. It comprised only 2.6 percent of Utah's total employment in 1977. This share was relatively greater than that of Nevada, but well below that of the United States as a whole. Utah County, with 7.0 percent of 1977 employment in mining, had the largest share, while Washington County's 0.1 percent share was lowest. The state as a whole experienced a 3.7 percent average annual growth rate over 1967-1977 in mining. This was slightly above that of the nation as a whole. Rapid growth in mining employment was observed in Utah County, with the balance of the ROI counties growing less rapidly. Disclosure rules, however, have prevented a full accounting of county-specific mining employment.

Construction accounted for 5.8 percent of total state employment in 1977, well above the nation's 4.0 percent. Millard had the lowest share--1.2 percent--and Washington, the largest--10.0 percent. Salt Lake and Utah counties had shares approximating that of Utah as a whole. The most rapidly growing employment division in Utah was construction, with a 9.9 percent average annual growth rate. The U.S. growth rate, on the other hand, was only 1.6 percent per annum. Utah had an above average growth rate and Salt Lake County was very close to the state average. Only one county--Millard--showed a decline rather than growth in construction employment.

The share of manufacturing employment in Utah was 13.5 percent in 1977, well below the 20.1 percent share recorded for the nation. Iron County's share was the smallest--6.2 percent--while Juab had the largest--25.8 percent. Salt Lake County's share was 13.9 percent, nearly the same as that of Utah, and would be expected, given the dominance of the Salt Lake City metropolitan area within the state. Manufacturing employment in the state grew well, averaging 4.0 percent per annum over the 1967-1977 period. This rate of growth was much greater than the nation's growth rate of 0.1 percent for the same period. Iron, Millard, and Washington all exceeded the state's average growth in manufacturing, while the metropolitan counties of Salt Lake and Utah were close, experiencing 3.9 and 3.6 percent per annum, respectively, over 1967-1977.

Jobs in services equalled about 81,000 in 1977, roughly 14.7 percent of total state employment. This percent share was less than one-half that of Nevada, but only slightly below the 17.4 percent of total U.S. employment recorded in the services industry. Of the ROI counties, only Salt Lake and Utah had service industry shares of their total employment above the state average. Other counties were predominantly rural and, as such, had little demand for a large, well-integrated service industry. Across Utah as a whole, the services division grew rapidly, at 4.9 percent per annum, over the 1967-1977 period. This growth was well above the U.S. growth rate of 3.0 percent. Millard grew the slowest at 0.6 percent and Utah County, the most rapidly with an average annual rate of 5.5 percent. Iron, Juab, Washington, and Salt Lake counties all had above average growth rates in the service industry from 1967-1977.

Government had the dominant share of state employment in 1977. This industry's share of 23.2 percent translates into more than 125,000 jobs and was well



above the 18.2 percent national average for government employment. Of the ROI counties in the state, however, only Iron County had a percent share figure above the 23.2 percent given above for the state as a whole. The government sector grew at a modest 2.1 percent average annual growth rate over the 1967-1977 period. Juab experienced negative growth in government employment over this longer period, while other counties came up to Salt Lake County's 4.2 percent per annum growth figure.

## **INCOME AND EARNINGS**

Earnings trends basically follow employment. Since a detailed analysis of employment by industry has been given above, relatively little additional analysis will be given for earnings.

Because of the emphasis on services in Nevada, the state does not conform to the income and earnings characteristics of other states or the nation. In Nevada, income from the services industry was more than double the national average in 1977. In both Nevada and Utah, however, the economic sectors that grew the fastest between 1967 and 1977 were construction and manufacturing. Except for a decline in agriculture, real earnings from all sectors increased during the 10-year period.

### **Nevada**

Total earnings in Nevada equalled \$4,148.6 million in 1977, but were only about 0.4 percent of the U.S. total. Per capita income for Nevada averaged \$7,980 in 1977, about 14 percent more than the U.S. average of \$7,026. Table 1.1-8 details growth in earnings by major economic sector for Nevada as a whole and by county. Table 1.1-9 presents per capita income and earnings shares by county for 1977.

### **Utah**

Per capita income equalled \$5,943 in 1977, well below that for either the nation as a whole or Nevada. The state as a whole had total 1977 earnings of \$6,010.5 million, only 0.6 percent of the U.S. 1977 total, and slightly above the comparable figure for Nevada. Table 1.1-10 details growth in earnings by major industrial sector for Utah and selected counties over the period 1967-1977. Table 1.1-11 presents per capita income estimates and each industrial sector's share of total 1977 earnings for the state and selected counties.

## **DESCRIPTION OF OTHER PROJECTS**

Major anticipated activities in the region of influence are associated primarily with mineral extraction and processing and/or electrical energy production. High prices of fuel oil have encouraged the search for substitute fuels and technologies for energy production. In the study area, coal, and to a lesser extent, geothermal steam are the major anticipated energy production activities. Precious metals prices have also increased dramatically, encouraging additional mining activities.

These circumstances are magnified in the region of influence. For example, in the Nevada counties of Eureka, Lincoln, Nye, and White Pine, mining activities are over 20 times as high as the national average.

Table 1.1-8. Earnings by major economic sector, Nevada counties, 1967-1977 (in 1977 \$millions).

COUNTY	TOTAL EARNINGS			AGRICULTURE			MINING			CONSTRUCTION		
	1967	1977	GROWTH RATE	1967	1977	GROWTH RATE	1967	1977	GROWTH RATE	1967	1977	GROWTH RATE
Carson City	68.15	159.16	8.4	.076	.069	-1.0	.886	.351	-8.6	3.015	15.862	18.1
Churchill	34.1	49.9	3.5	3.1	4.83	3.3	.16	.04	-2.1	2.5	2.9	1.5
Clark	1233.1	2262.1	6.3	3.37	3.71	1.0	4.64	.4	-15.1	76.26	196.57	9.9
Douglas	80.09	133.47	5.1	1.51	2.11	3.4	(D)	-1.627	(D)	3.53	11.4	12.4
Elko	65.22	85.13	2.5	10.4	3.23	-11.5	1.3	3.0	8.7	3.53	6.0	5.4
Esmeralda	2.77	3.62	2.7	-1.0	.386	3.3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Eureka	7.44	7.33	-0.2	1.91	.70	-9.6	3.27	4.58	3.4	(D)	.065	(D)
Humboldt	31.21	37.38	1.8	3.77	4.63	2.1	3.55	.2	-25.0	1.23	2.012	5.0
Lander	12.86	18.38	3.6	1.37	.89	-4.2	(D)	10.118	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Lincoln	6.9	12.35	6.0	.18	.81	16.2	1.35	2.29	5.4	(D)	(D)	(D)
Lyon	30.74	34.65	1.2	3.52	4.65	2.8	(D)	8.49	(D)	3.66	1.67	-7.6
Mineral	32.19	26.93	-1.9	.002	.212	59.4	.99	-1.306	-49.8	.212	1.35	20.3
Nye	168.8	92.67	-5.8	.917	.714	-2.5	5.34	9.83	6.3	(D)	1.23	(D)
Perkins	11.29	13.99	2.2	2.32	4.08	5.8	1.47	(D)	(D)	.36	.325	-1.0
Storey	3.02	5.74	5.7	.067	0	-20.0	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Washoe	646.78	1162.9	5.9	-.423	1.975	37.4	3.38	8.13	9.2	57.57	144.21	9.6
White Pine	37.13	44.95	1.9	1.27	.663	-6.3	(D)	13.65	(D)	.696	.7	0.0
State	2469.0	4148.6	5.3	34.14	33.67	-0.1	54.64	65.398	1.8	159.1	386.27	9.3
U.S.	921,344	1,164,755	2.4	31,950.7	26,163	-2.0	9,715.6	18,115	6.4	54,730.6	69,617	2.4

COUNTY	MANUFACTURING			SERVICES			GOVERNMENT		
	1967	1977	GROWTH RATE	1967	1977	GROWTH RATE	1967	1977	GROWTH RATE
Carson City	.937	11.44	28.4	10.08	27.776	10.7	38.56	73.12	6.6
Churchill	.83	2.1	9.7	2.69	6.69	9.5	16.45	22.02	3.0
Clark	59.18	87.16	3.9	542.28	970.14	6.0	227.93	369.8	5.0
Douglas	1.8	10.06	18.8	61.09	87.32	3.6	3.5	6.95	7.1
Elko	.76	.9	1.7	14.95	23.1	4.4	12.84	18.66	3.8
Esmeralda	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	(D)	.31	.803	10.0
Eureka	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.88	1.302	4.0
Humboldt	(D)	1.85	(D)	5.09	6.514	2.5	6.48	7.788	1.9
Lander	(D)	(D)	(D)	.67	.64	-0.5	2.33	3.37	3.8
Lincoln	(D)	(D)	(D)	.25	.6	9.1	2.7	4.44	5.1
Lyon	2.28	4.17	6.2	(D)	2.69	(D)	4.26	6.26	3.9
Mineral	.11	.129	1.6	3.3	3.3	0.0	23.79	18.15	-2.7
Nye	.46	.423	-1.3	141.3	60.4	-7.5	8.99	7.76	-1.4
Perkins	(D)	.4	(D)	.91	(D)	(D)	2.1	2.65	2.4
Storey	(D)	.11	(D)	.36	.458	2.4	.45	.956	7.8
Washoe	31.33	92.13	11.4	224.09	356.36	4.7	48.82	177.77	6.0
White Pine	(D)	5.67	(D)	3.44	4.05	1.6	6.53	9.43	3.7
State	101.45	216.73	7.6	1016.8	1557.6	4.4	456.43	731.26	4.6
U.S.	269,026	305,747	1.3	135,753	193,746	3.6	151,707	199,470	2.8

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 1979.

Table 1.1-9. Per capita income and earnings shares by economic sector, Nevada counties, 1977.

COUNTY	1977 PER CAPITA INCOME	TOTAL 1977 EARNINGS (\$000s)	COUNTY % OF TOTAL	AGRI- CUL- TURE SHARE (%)	MIN- ING SHARE (%)	CON- STRUC- TION SHARE (%)	MANU- FACT- URING SHARE (%)	SERV- ICES SHARE (%)	GOVERN- MENT SHARE (%)
Carson City	\$7,234	\$ 159,163	3.8	0.1	0.2	10.0	7.2	17.5	45.9
Churchill	6,066	49,916	1.2	9.7	0.2*	5.9	4.1	13.4	44.1
Clark	7,735	2,262,502	54.5	0.2	0.1*	8.7	3.9	42.9	16.3
Douglas	9,030	133,472	3.2	1.6	0.5	8.5	7.5	65.4	5.2
Elko	7,464	83,132	2.0	3.9	3.6	7.2	1.1	27.8	22.4
Esmeralda	5,543	3,623	0.1	10.7	(D)	(D)	(NL)	0.0	22.2
Eureka	6,149	7,334	0.2	9.5	62.4	0.1	(D)	(D)	17.8
Humboldt	6,168	37,379	0.9	12.4	0.5*	5.4	4.9	17.4	20.8
Lander	6,059	18,378	0.4	4.9	55.1	(D)	0.0	3.5	18.4
Lincoln	5,843	12,348	0.3	6.6	18.5	(D)	1.3*	4.9*	35.9
Lyon	6,017	34,651	0.8	13.4	24.5	4.8	12.0	7.8	18.1
Mineral	6,568	26,929	0.6	0.8	1.1	5.0	0.5	12.3	67.4
Nye	5,801	93,673	2.2	0.8	10.6	1.3	0.5	71.7	8.4
Pershing	6,437	13,985	0.3	29.2	(D)	2.3	2.9	(D)	19.0
Storey	5,585	5,240	0.1	0.0	(D)	1.0*	2.1	8.7	18.2
Washoe	9,368	1,162,907	28.1	0.2	0.7	12.4	7.9	30.6	25.3
White Pine	6,608	44,954	1.1	1.5	30.4	1.8*	12.6	9.0	21.2
State Total	67,980	\$4,148,586	100.0	0.8	1.6	9.3	5.2	27.5	27.1
United States	67,326	\$1,164,755 <sup>1</sup>		2.2	1.0	6.0	26.2	26.0	27.1

\*Estimated.

(D) = Data not provided because of disclosure rules.

(NL) = No listing.

(\$millions)

Source: BEA, April 1979

Table 1.1-10. Earnings by economic sector in selected Utah counties, 1967-1977 (in 1977 \$millions).

COUNTY	TOTAL EARNINGS			AGRICULTURE			MINING			COMMERCE		
	1967	1977	GROWTH RATE	1967	1977	GROWTH RATE	1967	1977	GROWTH RATE	1967	1977	GROWTH RATE
Beaver	13.26	13.9	0.5	2.5	.95	-9.2	(D)	.48	(D)	(D)	1.13	(D)
Davis	466.5	602.5	2.6	3.85	3.63	-0.6	.72	.38	-4.2	11.43	33.6	93.2
Iron	39.94	54.18	3.1	5.8	.96	-16.5	3.6	4.03	1.1	2.8	1.72	4.0
Juab	15.96	14.33	-1.1	1.68	.83	-6.8	2.96	.2	-23.6	.36	.7	3.3
Millard	18.43	22.3	1.9	5.8	4.65	-2.2	(D)	.97	(D)	.63	.83	1.9
Salt Lake	1957.3	3108.3	4.7	9.29	7.31	-2.4	83.84	141.69	5.4	176.2	331.3	86.5
Tooele	129.2	142.6	1.0	.65	1.78	10.6	1.95	.43	-14.5	3.13	21.12	71.0
Utah	370.3	640.3	5.6	14.49	9.52	-4.1	3.2	6.6	7.5	24.33	73.2	93.3
Washington	28.36	49.96	5.8	3.25	2.35	-3.2	(D)	.39	(D)	2.66	5.81	9.0
Weber	432.1	492.9	1.3	6.74	2.37	-9.9	.1	1.27	29.3	26.39	36.8	3.1
State	6010.5		4.2	119.2	82.4	-3.6	155.4	310.15	7.2	236.9	442.65	9.1
U.S.	921,344	1,164,755	2.4	31,950.7	26,163	-2.0	9,715.6	10,115	6.4	54,730.6	69,617	2.4
COUNTY	MANUFACTURING			SERVICES			GOVERNMENT					
	1967	1977	GROWTH RATE	1967	1977	GROWTH RATE	1967	1977	GROWTH RATE			
Beaver	(D)	.96	(D)	.94	.9	0.0	2.29	3.03	2.9			
Davis	43.68	69.88	4.8	20.04	48.38	9.2	343.5	349.67	0.2			
Iron	2.19	3.71	5.4	4.48	6.14	3.2	9.9	15.95	1.3			
Juab	4.53	5.16	1.3	.64	1.13	5.8	2.66	3.08	1.7			
Millard	.52	1.45	10.8	1.44	1.57	0.9	4.67	5.57	1.9			
Salt Lake	343.1	495.5	3.7	297.8	492.3	5.2	301.6	458.4	4.3			
Tooele	7.22	17.93	9.5	3.03	4.06	3.0	104.3	86.14	1.3			
Utah	118.2	202.0	5.5	75.85	145.3	6.7	58.81	87.6	1.1			
Washington	1.44	5.39	14.1	3.83	7.23	6.6	7.47	11.42	1.3			
Weber	57.66	69.22	1.8	55.80	72.96	2.7	149.2	154.7	6.1			
State	657.7	1011.7	4.4	510.	856.5	5.3	1102.8	1339.8	2.7			
U.S.	269,026	305,747	1.4	115,753	193,246	3.6	151,707	190,470	2.9			

Table 1.1-11. Per capita income and earnings shares by economic sector,  
selected Utah counties, 1977.

COUNTY	1977 PER CAPITA INCOME	TOTAL 1977 EARNINGS (000s of \$)	COUNTY OF PERCENT OF TOTAL	AGRICULTURE SHARE (PERCENT)	MINING SHARE (PERCENT)	CONSTRUCTION SHARE (PERCENT)	MANUFACTURING SHARE (PERCENT)	SERVICES SHARE (PERCENT)	GOVERNMENT SHARE (PERCENT)
Beaver	5,114	13,900	0.2	6.9	3.4	8.2	6.9	5.8	21.8
Davis	5,860	602,505	10.0	0.6	0.1	6.6	11.6	8.0	58.0
Iron	4,693	54,175	0.9	1.8	7.4	8.4	6.8	11.3	29.4
Juab	3,797	14,328	0.2	5.8	4.9	2.8	36.0	7.9	21.5
Millard	3,978	22,296	0.4	20.8	4.3	3.6	6.5	7.0	25.0
Salt Lake	6,712	3,108,320	51.7	0.2	4.6	8.7	15.9	15.8	14.7
Tooele	5,684	142,636	2.4	1.2	0.3	14.8	12.6	2.8	60.4
Utah	4,854	640,317	10.7	1.5	1.0	9.2	31.5	22.7	13.7
Washington	4,381	49,961	0.8	4.7	0.8	11.0	10.8	14.5	22.9
Weber	6,158	492,894	8.2	0.5	0.3	7.5	14.0	14.8	31.4
State	5,943	6,010,516	100.0	1.4	5.2	9.0	16.8	14.2	22.3
U.S.	7,026	1,164,755,000		2.2	1.6	6.0	26.2	16.6	17.1

575-1

Source: BEA, 1979.

Future projections have been separated into Baseline 1 and Baseline 2. The first set of projections are essentially an extrapolation of 1967-1978 growth trends in the Nevada/Utah region of influence (ROI). As noted below, Baseline 1 includes the following:

Baseline 1

- o Continuation of 1967-1978 growth trends
- o Construction of Anaconda Nevada Molybdenum Project (Nye County)
- o Metal mining in Eureka, White Pine, and Lander counties
- o Expansion of oil and gas activity, minerals exploration
- o Exploration of the Utah portion of the ROI

Baseline 2

- o Baseline 1

White Pine County

- o White Pine Power Project
- o Reopening Kennecott Copper Company mine

Millard County

- o Intermountain Power Project
- o Continental Lines Cement Plant
- o Brush Beryllium expansion
- o Precision-Built Modular Homes
- o Martin-Marietta Cement Plant

Juab County

- o General Battery
- o UFCO Coal Loading Facility

Beaver County

- o Geothermal Power
- o Molybdenum Mining
- o Alunite mining and processing

Baseline 2, a high growth scenario, includes Baseline 1 plus the realization of the additional future events given above. There is a degree of uncertainty regarding each of these projects, though some may be more likely than others. The project list was discussed and coordinated with the Utah State Planning Coordinator's Office and University of Utah's Bureau of Business and Economic Research. This study's Baseline 2 corresponds with their Baseline 3. Other projects currently planned, but not explicitly assessed, include the following:

Allen Warner Valley Complex, 1985-88

- o Alton Mine, south Utah
- o Warner Valley Power Plant, St. George, Utah
- o Allen Power Plant, Clark County, Nevada
- o Coal slurry lines from mine to plants
- o Transmission lines from plants to Southern California

Rocky Mountain Pipeline, proposed: 1985

- o Wyoming to Southern California
- o Cove Fort Geothermal Power Plant, Millard County, Utah, 1984
- o Reid Gardner Power Plant #4, Clark County, Nevada, 1983
- o Mountain Fuel Coal Gasification Plant, 1990
- o Valmy Power Plant, Valmy, Nevada, mid-1980s
- o Mormon Mesa Solar Power Plant, proposed

In general, projects in addition to those considered for Baselines 1 and 2 were not considered because either their effect on employment was expected to be negligible, their probability of realization was deemed relatively low, or their principal effects were expected outside the Nevada/Utah ROI.

In Nevada, major opportunities for development are anticipated in minerals and energy production, particularly in the rural counties. In the Nevada study area, four large projects are anticipated: the White Pine Power Project, reopening of Kennecott Copper Company mine near Ruth, and metal processing in McGill, all located in White Pine County; and the Anaconda Nevada Molybdenum Project in Nye County. Table 1.1-12 presents employment projections of these three projects. Economic growth and changes will be pronounced in White Pine County from cumulative effects of the two projects there; employment growth is projected to equal as much as 5,800 jobs, over one-half of current county employment levels.

Fluctuations in the value of precious minerals can greatly affect the economics of Nevada's rural counties. Nevada mineral output dropped substantially from 1977 to 1978, largely because of the shutdown of Kennecott Copper Company mining operations in White Pine County. Depressed copper prices and increased production costs of meeting clean air regulations were the major factors in contributing toward this closure. In 1978, gold replaced copper as Nevada's leading mineral commodity for the first time in 50 years. Nevada ranked first in the nation in the production of barite, magnesite, and mercury, and second in gold.

Although mining employment in rural counties is a small percent of the total, the mining sector has major effects on other sectors of the economy, particularly construction and manufacturing. In general, employment in the mining sector includes only mineral extraction. Ore concentration is included in the manufacturing sector except in certain cases where the ore concentration process is located on the mineral extraction site. Basic metals refining is normally included in the manufacturing sector.

Mining activities have strong backward linkages with the construction industry. Prior to development of a major mineral deposit, large numbers of construction workers may be required for mine construction and ancillary minerals-processing plants. These workers will require housing and other services, adding to the construction impacts.

Economic activity is highly concentrated in mining in Eureka, Lincoln, Nye, and White Pine counties. This concentration could well increase in the 1980-1990 decade, due to the recent escalation of the prices of gold, silver, and other precious metals. Future development of opportunities would likely stress minerals development.

Current economic activities have centered on mineral production possibilities in Nevada, particularly in the rural counties. Current minerals exploration in

Table 1.1-12. Cumulative employment effects of selected major projects in the Nevada ROI counties, 1980-1990.

NEVADA	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	COMMENTS
Nye County												
Anaconda Nevada Molybdenum Project	990	1,040	970	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Molybdenum production: mine and mill 20,000 tons of ore per day.
White Pine County												
White Pine Power Project	—	—	—	—	120	620	1,450	2,490	2,150	1,350	920	1,750 MW coal-fired power plant - coal by unit train.
Kennecott Mine Reopening and Metal Processing	1,990	2,500	3,190	3,220	3,260	3,300	3,330	3,370	3,410	3,450	3,490	Copper production
County Total	1,990	2,500	3,190	3,220	3,380	3,920	4,780	5,860	5,560	4,800	4,310	

Sources: ABT Associates, Inc., November 1979; Baker III, A., et al, January, 1973; Barone, R., et al, July, 1979; Bryant, G., February 26, 1980; Office of State Inspector of Mines, Nevada, January, 1979; Tilzey, E., February 26, 1980; Williams, J., February 8, 1980; Willie, J., February 26, 1980; Bureau of Business and Economic Research, College of Business, University of Utah, July 18, 1980.



Nevada is proceeding at an annual rate of over \$100 million, and \$15 million is being spent on geothermal exploration. Although most geothermal exploration activities have occurred outside of the Nevada ROI counties, this may be more an indicator of feasible applications of geothermal energy than an indicator of potential geothermal supplies. Increased economic activities in the ROI counties would tend to operate together with increased exploration and development of geothermal resources.

In Utah, projected employment impacts of selected projects included in Baselines 1 and 2 are presented in Table 1.1-13. It indicates that Intermountain Power Project (IPP) is expected to have the largest effects, with a peak employment of 3,200 jobs in 1986. However, the Pine Grove Molybdenum Project, with a sustained employment level of 1,000 persons during operations, would also produce significant employment growth in a comparably rural setting.

Table 1.1-14 presents Nevada/Utah employment projections for Baselines 1 and 2 for selected years through 1995. Growth diverges significantly only during the first 5-year forecast period where under Baseline 2 total ROI employment reaches 802,700 in 1985, compared to 786,900 for Baseline 1. In either case, however, annual employment growth forecasts are well below Nevada state's 5.7 percent average rate over the 1967-1977 period, but above Utah's 3.5 average rate over the same period (see Table 1.1-14). Subsequently, over the 1985-1990 period, employment growth under Baseline 2 dips below that of Baseline 1. In this period under Baseline 2, the economies of the Nevada/Utah ROI would be readjusting from rapid project growth, particularly the build-up of White Pine Power and IPP during the earlier forecast period. Over the 1990-1995 period, both employment growth scenarios are projected to yield average annual growth rates of 2.0 percent.

Table 1.1-14 indicates that only slight changes are forecast in sectoral employment shares over the forecast period. Only the percent of total ROI employment in government is forecast to decline by more than one percent over the entire 1980-1995 period, while only services' percent share is projected to increase by more than one percent.

## **Public Finance**

### Nevada

The major sources of revenue for Nevada are taxes from sales, use, and gaming, which, together, account for over three-quarters of the state's general fund revenues. In Utah, sales and income taxes account for nearly three-fourths of the total revenues. For both states, the largest expenditure is for education, followed by social services.

General fund revenues and expenditures of the state of Nevada are presented in Tables 1.1-15 and 1.1-16. Revenues accruing to the general fund grew at an annual average rate of 24.3 percent between 1976/77 and 1978/79. This increase was paced by increases in the fund's principal revenue sources, sales and use tax collections, and state gaming revenues. While the state can expect continued growth in their overall revenue levels, recent legislation abolishing the state property tax and sales tax levies on food purchases (effective July 1, 1979) will effectively lower the rate of growth of the state's general fund revenues and result in increased dependence on the tourist and gaming related revenue sources.

On the expenditure side, general fund expenditures grew at an annual average rate of 9.3 percent between 1976/77 and 1978/79. Much of this increase is accounted

Table 1.1-13. Cumulative employment effects of selected major projects in Utah ROI counties, 1980-1990.

UTAH	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	Comments
Beaver County												
Alunite Mining and Processing	—	—	—	—	—	—	130	1,170	1,800	1,140	1,350	Alunite production; mine, mill and process 12,000 tons of ore/day.
Roosevelt Hot Springs Geothermal Energy Exploration and Power Plant	—	90	110	80	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	4-year energy exploration; 20 MW geothermal power plant
Pine Grove Molybdenum Project	—	950	1,000	950	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Molybdenum production; mine and mill 10,000 - 30,000 tons of ore/day (estimate from Anaconda Moly).
County Total	—	1,040	1,110	1,030	1,090	1,100	1,230	2,270	2,900	2,240	2,450	
Millard County												
Intermountain Power Project	—	—	170	330	1,200	2,400	3,200	3,100	2,600	1,900	900	3,000 MW coal-fired power plant
Continental Lime Cement Plant	50	40	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	Cement production.
Martin Marietta Cement Plant	550	640	620	160	160	160	170	170	170	170	170	Cement production.
Precision Build Modular Home Manufacturing	140	130	120	120	120	130	130	130	130	130	130	Modular Home Manufacturing
County Total	740	810	990	690	1,560	2,770	3,580	3,480	2,900	2,280	1,190	

Sources: HDR Sciences, July, 1980 and Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, July 18, 1990.

Table 1.1-14. Employment projections by major industry, by place of residence, baseline 1 and 2, Nevada/Utah ROI, 1980, 1985, 1990, and 1995 (as a percent of total employment).

INDUSTRY	1980		1985		1990		1995	
	BASELINE 1	BASELINE 2	BASELINE 1	BASELINE 2	BASELINE 1	BASELINE 2	BASELINE 1	BASELINE 2
Agriculture	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.9
Construction	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.9	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.5
Manufacturing	10.1	10.1	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.8
Transportation	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2
Trade	22.0	22.0	21.9	21.7	21.9	21.8	21.9	21.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.6
Services	27.3	27.2	27.9	27.6	28.4	28.3	29.4	28.5
Government	15.3	15.3	14.9	14.8	14.4	14.4	13.9	13.6
Non-Farm Proprietors	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4
Total Employment	650,400	651,700	786,900	802,700	876,700	886,500	967,700	978,200
Average Annual Growth (percent) of Total Employment	1980-1985		1985-1990		1990-1995			
Baseline 1	3.9		2.2		2.0			
Baseline 2	4.3		2.0		2.0			

Source: Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of Utah, October 1980.

3591

Table 1.1-15. General fund revenues, state of Nevada,  
1976-1979 (\$000).

REVENUE SOURCE	1976-1977	1977-1978	1978-1979
<b>Taxes</b>			
Property Tax <sup>1</sup>	9,137	10,287	11,022
Sales and Use Tax <sup>2</sup>	77,020	95,198	116,459
Gaming - State	74,937	90,873	112,056
Other	31,916	36,498	41,406
Subtotal Taxes	193,010	232,856	280,943
Licenses	2,670	4,010	4,051
Fines and Fees	607	584	600
Charges for Services	654	442	623
Interest on Bank Deposits	4,947	7,301	13,646
Other <sup>3</sup>	896	1,991	1,342
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>202,784</b>	<b>247,184</b>	<b>301,205</b>

1491

<sup>1</sup>State property tax abolished effective July 1, 1979.

<sup>2</sup>Food purchases exempt effective July 1, 1979.

<sup>3</sup>Petroleum Products Inspection, Federal Power  
Receipts, Hoover Dam.

Source: Summary of General Fund Revenue and  
Expenditures, Selected Years, Nevada  
State Office of the Budget.

Table 1.1-16. General fund appropriations and gaming authorizations, state of Nevada (\$000).

	1976-1977	1977-1978	1978-1979
General Government			
Executive	7,381.1	8,706.0	9,761.1
Legislative and Judicial	3,849.2	4,530.1	7,990.6
Sub-Total	11,230.3	13,236.1	17,751.7
Education			
University System	43,925.2	46,929.2	51,992.2
Department of Education	66,543.2	75,449.7	84,218.9
Other	1,199.1	1,372.8	1,546.0
Sub-Total	111,667.5	123,751.7	137,757.1
Human Resources			
Health Division	4,097.4	4,759.0	5,415.4
Mental Hygiene and Mental Retardation Administration	10,473.6	13,175.7	13,558.8
Welfare	15,868.7	22,117.1	23,790.3
Rehabilitation	1,675.7	2,288.4	2,609.6
Youth Services	5,774.2	6,488.3	6,778.5
Other	246.5	289.7	296.6
Sub-Total	38,136.1	49,118.2	52,449.2
Public Safety	9,250.0	12,985.4	15,455.7
Regulatory	5,042.3	6,710.5	7,210.9
Conservation and Agriculture	4,460.5	6,608.9	8,197.9
Miscellaneous	44,799.2	8,550.2	27,410.1
Total General Fund Appropriations <sup>1</sup>	224,589.9	220,961.0	266,232.6

1492

<sup>1</sup>Less capital improvements.

Source: Summary of General Fund Revenue and Expenditures, Selected Years, Nevada State Office of the Budget.

for by the 9.0 percent annual average growth in education expenditures, which additionally accounts for over fifty percent of the general fund total expenditures. Human resource outlays account for the other major expenditure category, 19.7 percent of total expenditures in 1978/79, increasing its share of total expenditures from the 1976-77 level of 17.0 percent.

### Utah

Utah general fund, transportation fund, and uniform school fund revenues are presented in Tables 1.1-17, 1.1-18, and 1.1-19. These three funds accounted for approximately \$615.7 million in 1977/78 for an average annual rate of growth of 2.3 percent between 1975/76 and 1977/78. Principal revenue sources accruing to each fund are the sales and use tax (general fund), approximately 80.4 percent of the total in 1977/78, motor fuel taxes (transportation fund), 65.3 percent of the total in 1977-78 and income tax revenue (Uniform School Fund), 82.9 percent of the total in 1977-78. For all funds, sales tax and income tax revenues account for almost three-quarters of total revenues, increasing their share of total revenues from the 1975/76 level of 69.1 percent.

State of Utah expenditures totaled approximately \$1.1 billion in 1977/78 representing an annual average rate of growth of 16.8 percent between 1976/77 and 1978/79 (Table 1.1-20). Much of this increase was due to increased expenditures on public education (30.6 percent average annual rate of growth) and social services (23.0 percent average annual rate of growth), which together comprised over 58 percent of total expenditures in 1978.

### **1.2 POPULATION**

Because of a low baseline figure, population growth totals such as those being experienced in Nevada, produce extremely high growth rates. Rapid growth has been due primarily to in-migrants from other states and has been concentrated mainly in Clark and Washoe counties. Rural areas have attracted few new settlers. Utah has been experiencing population increases as well, but primarily from natural increase rather than from in-migration.

Projections indicate that Nevada's high growth rate will continue with the population exceeding one million people by 1990. Growth in number of households should exceed growth in population since it is expected that the average size of households will continue to diminish. Both natural growth and in-migration are expected to continue to add to the total population and households.

### **NEVADA**

During both the 1950s and 1960s, Nevada's population grew by more than 70 percent, though it remains only 47th in size among the 50 states. In spite of a birthrate slightly above, and a death rate slightly below, the national averages, this growth was largely the result of a steady influx of people from other states. The impact of this in-migration has been felt most strongly in Reno and surrounding Washoe County and in Las Vegas, in Clark County, which more than doubled in population in each decade after 1940. In 1970, about 80 percent of the Nevadans were urban, 73 percent of them engaged in the economies of those two metropolitan areas.

Table 1.1-17. General fund revenues, state of Utah,  
1976-1978 (\$000).

REVENUES SOURCE	1975-1976	1976-1977	1977-1978
Sales and Use Taxes	197,588 <sup>3</sup>	227,805	260,200
Credits and Exemptions <sup>1</sup>	2,789	2,011	9,100
Net Sales Tax Revenue	194,799	225,894	251,100
Liquor Profit	10,456	10,580	11,200
Cigarette and Tobacco Taxes	7,471	7,679	7,900
Insurance Premium Tax	8,384	10,098	11,400
Mine Occupation Taxes	8,486 <sup>4</sup>	8,489	9,000
Interests on Investments	9,500	5,596	7,500
Inheritance Taxes	3,461	5,564	5,000
Beer Taxes	1,693	1,905	2,200
Other <sup>2</sup>	4,572	5,171	11,500
TOTAL	248,832	286,876	312,300

1493

<sup>1</sup>Food tax and utility credits.

<sup>2</sup>Fines, fees, licenses, permits.

<sup>3</sup>"Medicine" exempt from sales tax effective April 1, 1976  
(est. \$2.7 million).

<sup>4</sup>

Source: Summary of General Fund Revenues, Utah Department  
of Finance.

Table 1.1-18. Transportation fund revenues, state of Utah, 1975-1978 (\$000).

REVENUE SOURCE	1975-1975	1976-1977	1977-1978
Motor Fuel Taxes	43,515	45,694	48,500
Special Fuel Taxes	6,241	6,865	7,656
Motor Vehicle Registration <sup>1</sup>	8,758	10,570 <sup>3</sup>	9,600
Other <sup>2</sup>	5,573	7,631	8,444
TOTAL	64,087	70,760	74,200

1494

<sup>1</sup>Subject to B & C Road Allocation.

<sup>2</sup>Temporary and special permits; drivers license fees; interest on Treasurers investments (since 1975).

<sup>3</sup>Reflects prior years of collections of \$1.3 million.

Source: Summary of Transportation Fund Revenues, Utah Department of Finance.



Table 1.1-19. Uniform school fund revenues, state of Utah, 1975-1978 (\$000).

REVENUE SOURCE	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Net Income Tax Revenue	\$140,562 <sup>1</sup>	\$158,268 <sup>2</sup>	\$190,000
Corporate Franchise Tax	21,502	24,867	26,500
Other	10,318	14,579	12,652
Total	\$172,382	\$197,714	\$229,152

1495

<sup>1</sup>Reflects increase in general one-half of one percent in each taxable bracket for 1975 tax year.

<sup>2</sup>Tax rates reduced by one-quarter of one percent in each taxable bracket for 1976 tax year.

Source: Summary of Uniform School Fund Revenues, Utah Department of Finance.

Table 1.1-20. State of Utah, summary of expenditures, 1975-1978 (\$000).

EXPENDITURE FUNCTION	1975-1976	1976-1977	1977-1978
Legislative	1,789	2,580	2,365
Executive and Judicial	8,975	9,238	13,242
Government Operations	49,489	47,910	71,927
Public Safety	16,105	21,917	22,052
Social Services	155,276	187,319	226,648
Public Education	262,346	285,139	423,126 <sup>3</sup>
Higher Education	146,865	141,086	158,689
Natural Resources	25,677	26,100	33,949
Business Labor and Agriculture	10,362	12,831	14,347
Development Services	3,918	4,412	5,390
Transportation	133,947	135,500	126,549
Debt Service	9,607	9,422	9,278
Other	12,595 <sup>1</sup>	9,404 <sup>2</sup>	9,974 <sup>4</sup>
Total	836,951	892,858	1,117,536

1496

<sup>1</sup>Appropriations out of surplus.

<sup>2</sup>Includes Building Board outlays (\$790,000) and Building Board projects (\$8,612,800).

<sup>3</sup>Includes local property tax participation in minimum school program and Critical School Building Program outlays (\$12,400,000).

<sup>4</sup>Reflects other building outlays.

Source: Summary of Expenditures, State of Utah, Department of Finance.

Nevada had a 1975 population of 593,000 persons, ranking it 47th in the nation; however, it ranked 7th in terms of land area. The state population density was five persons/mi<sup>2</sup>, with only the states of Alaska, Wyoming, and Montana having lower values. Over 80 percent of the total population is classed as urban, much of which is concentrated in two metropolitan areas: Las Vegas (with 56 percent of the state's 1976 estimated population), and Reno (with 24 percent of the 1976 state population). Of the 21.1 percent total population increase that took place in the state between 1960 and 1970, 15.7 percent was accounted for by net migration and only 5.3 percent by natural increase.

The proportion of people of Spanish heritage in Nevada stands at 5.6 percent, 1 percent above the national average but well below the values of such surrounding states as California (15.5 percent) and Arizona (18.8 percent). The population pyramid illustrated in Figure 1.2-1 describes the age/sex breakdown for the state of Nevada for the years 1950, 1960, and 1970. This population pyramid displays a number of significant changes which have occurred in the structure of the population. The median age of the population has systematically declined over the years, more rapidly for males than females. In 1950, there was a significant underrepresentation of both sexes in the age category 10-25 years and an overrepresentation of both sexes in the age category 25-39 years. This excess is more pronounced for females than males. These two anomalies are also present in 1960 but are much less pronounced. There is a significant increase in the young population ages 0-15 years and equally noticeable reductions in the age group 20-44 years. By 1970, the structure of the population is much more normal, with a further reduction in the age group 30-44 and increase in the category 5-24 years. In addition, there had been a dramatic reduction in the proportion of infants aged 0-4 years from over 10 percent and 11 percent in the 1950 and 1960 periods respectively, to 9 percent in the 1970s.

The fact that some counties experienced high migration rates tells nothing about the origins of the in-migrants and destinations of the out-migrants. Such information is available for the period 1965 - 1970 for groups of counties called State Economic Areas (SEA). Nevada is divided into two SEAs, one constitutes all the counties except Clark and the other consists of Clark County alone.

Between 1965 and 1970, 110,078 persons migrated into the state of Nevada from other states. Of this total, 64,081 settled in SEA 'A' (Clark County) and 45,997 in the balance of the state (SEA No. 1). Some states are more important migrant sources than others. Twenty widely dispersed states contributed between 1 percent and 5 percent of the total number of in-migrants. They include the nation's industrial heartland (Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey), Kansas and Missouri in the Midwest, Florida in the Southeast, all of the states of the west census region with the exception of Wyoming and all but Arkansas in the west southcentral census division. Utah contributes over 5 percent of Nevada's in-migrants but California is the single most important source contributing over 39 percent of total in-migration to Nevada.

Clark County (Nevada SEA 'A') attracts in-migrants in essentially the same manner as the state as a whole although Arizona and Utah contribute in excess of 5 percent of the in-migrants. California contributes 30 percent of all in-migrants to SEA 'A'. The rest of Nevada exhibits a somewhat different pattern of attraction. Some of the more distant migrant sources have disappeared (Massachusetts,

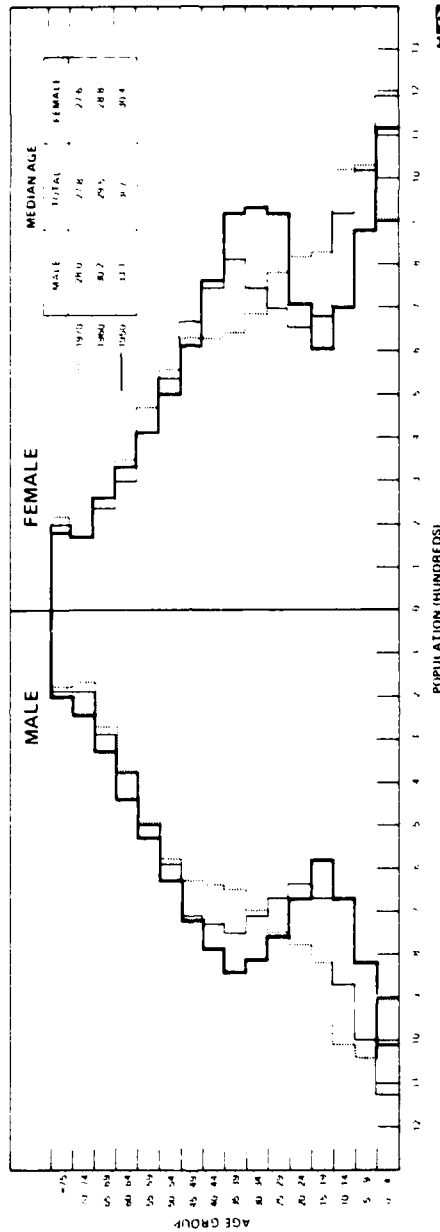


Figure 1.2-1. Nevada: population age and sex characteristics, 1950, 1960, 1970.

Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Missouri, and Florida), and California contributes 52 percent of all in-migrants to this area.

The pattern of out-migrants from Nevada is similar to that for in-migrants although there is heavy out-migration to Texas, Arizona, Washington and Utah. Migrants leaving Clark County exhibit a pattern virtually identical to that for the state as a whole. Emigrants from the rest of Nevada (excluding Clark County) share a less spatially extensive distribution and have a heavy concentration in Washington, Oregon, and Utah.

In summary, for the state as a whole, all but nine states have negative net migration with regard to Nevada, i.e., they supply more migrants to Nevada than they return. Those states that receive more migrants from Nevada than the number they supply are, in order of their importance: Washington, Texas, Idaho, Oregon, Oklahoma, Indiana, Florida, Tennessee, and Missouri.

Nevada SEA No. 1 had negative net migration with respect to 25 states, although in total it experienced a net in-migration of about 5,300 people including an equal number of males and females over the five-year period 1965 - 1970. The states to which the area lost population have been concentrated in the west (California is an exception) and the south (see Figure 1.2-2).

It is important to consider the composition of the in- and out-migrant populations since this has bearing on future labor supply, demands on educational systems, and a host of other characteristics that may interact with M-X impacts. This information is displayed with the age/sex pyramid in Figure 1.2-3. Net in-migration occurs in 10 of the 14 age categories for the female population and 11 of the male categories. The largest in-migration figures occur in the categories 10-19 years and 45 years and over. In-migration is well above out-migration in the first three age categories and the last four but is about in balance in the age groups 20 to 34 years. The largest imbalance is for people 45 years of age and over.

It is projected that the state's population will more than double from 1975's 593,000 persons to 1,193,000 persons by 1990 (Nevada State Planning Coordinator's Office, 1978). The household size is expected to decrease, however, causing the number of households to increase more rapidly than the population.

## UTAH

The 1970 census statistics for Utah were similar to those for the country as a whole. The number of preschool children declined during the 1960s, while the number of persons over 65 increased. Birth rates and death rates declined, though the former remained well above, the latter well below, national averages. For the most part, those counties with the highest growth rates over the 1960-1970 period also had the highest ratio of young to old persons, suggesting that young people, unmarried or married, were migrating elsewhere and leaving older persons in the rural counties, mainly in the central and southern portions of the state. Although Salt Lake City lost population, its surrounding county grew by 20 percent. About 70 percent of the Utah population lived in communities of 2,500 or more, with more than three-quarters of the population centered in the Wasatch Front counties of Davis, Morgan, Tooele, Salt Lake, and Utah.

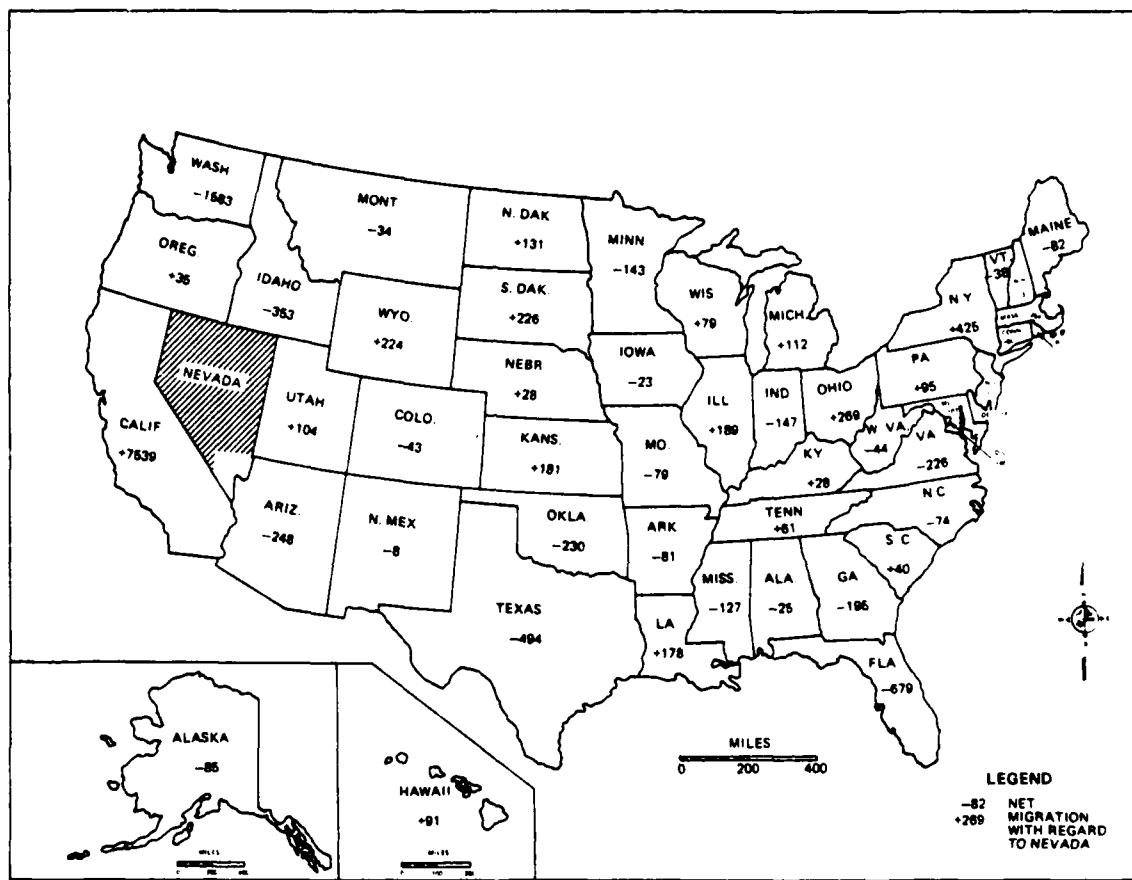


Figure 1.2-2. Net migration into Nevada SEA No. 1 during the 1965-1970 period.

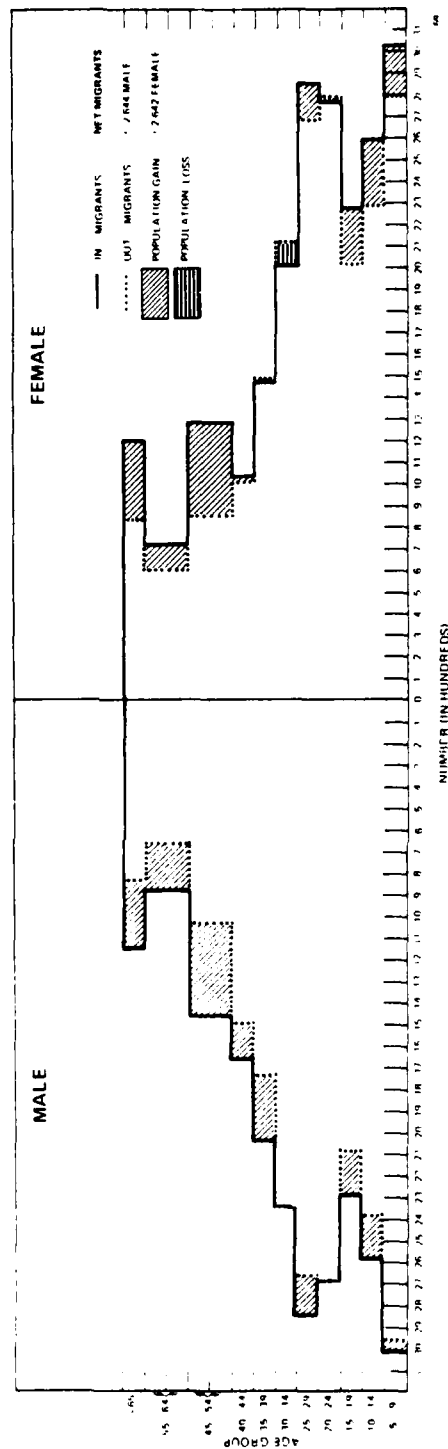


Figure 1.2-3. Age and sex characteristics of in/out-migrant populations.

Utah's population equaled 1,270,000 persons in 1977 (Utah Industrial Development Information System, 1978). Although Utah registered a 2.6 percent annual rate of growth over the 1970-1977 period, well above the U.S. average, it ranked behind the growth experienced in the adjacent mountain states of Nevada, Arizona, Wyoming, and Idaho. Over 1960-1970, Utah experienced a population growth rate of 1.7 percent per year. This growth was principally derived from natural increase. Population growth resulting from the excess of births over deaths, as opposed to net migration, took place in 9 of the 10 counties, just the reverse of that in Nevada. In addition, although net migration was small in most counties, it was negative only in Tooele and Weber.

The median age of Utah's population has fluctuated from 25.1 years in 1950 to 22.9 years in 1960, and 23.1 years in 1970 (Figure 1.2-4). In addition, the proportion of both male and female population 45 years of age and over has increased between successive time periods, the proportion of persons aged 25 to 45 has generally decreased, and the population between ages 10 and 25 years has systematically increased. Finally, the dramatic reduction of the age category 0-10 years is evident in Utah as in other areas.

Large-scale out-migration from Utah is concentrated in neighboring states of Colorado, Arizona, California, Nevada, Idaho, and Washington, each of which receive 5 percent of Utah's total out-migrants. The South Atlantic, East South Central, and West North Central divisions receive very few migrants, whereas several states in the Middle Atlantic and East North Central receive over 1 percent of Utah's out-migrants. The pattern of states sending migrants to Utah is very similar to that of out-migration but the absolute numbers vary dramatically in some cases, e.g., 3,863 in-migrants from Washington state versus 8,650 out-migrants from Utah to Washington, 4,875 in-migrants from Arizona vs. 7,262 out-migrants from Utah to Arizona and 12,948 in-migrants from Idaho to 9,560 out-migrants from Utah.

To determine the origin and destination of in-migrants, Figure 1.2-5 details the Utah SEA, which contains five of the ROI counties: Beaver, Iron, Juab, Millard, and Washington. The geographical pattern of in-migrants and out-migrants for SEA 3 is not significantly different than that for the state as a whole. Figure 1.2-5 shows the distribution of net migration. States contributing substantially to this net out-migration are Washington (-3,634), Texas (-250), Wyoming (-248), and Arizona (-238). The age/sex composition of in- and out-migrant population for SEA 3 is shown in Figure 1.2-6.



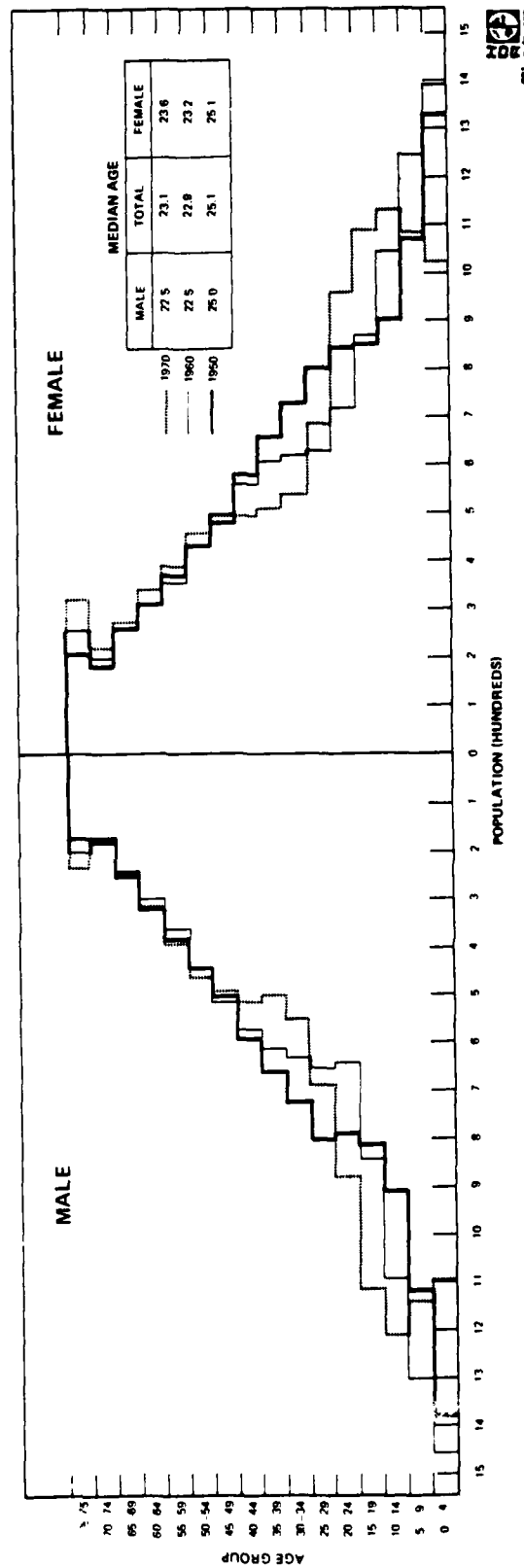


Figure 1.2-4. Population age and sex characteristics, Utah counties, 1950, 1960, 1970.

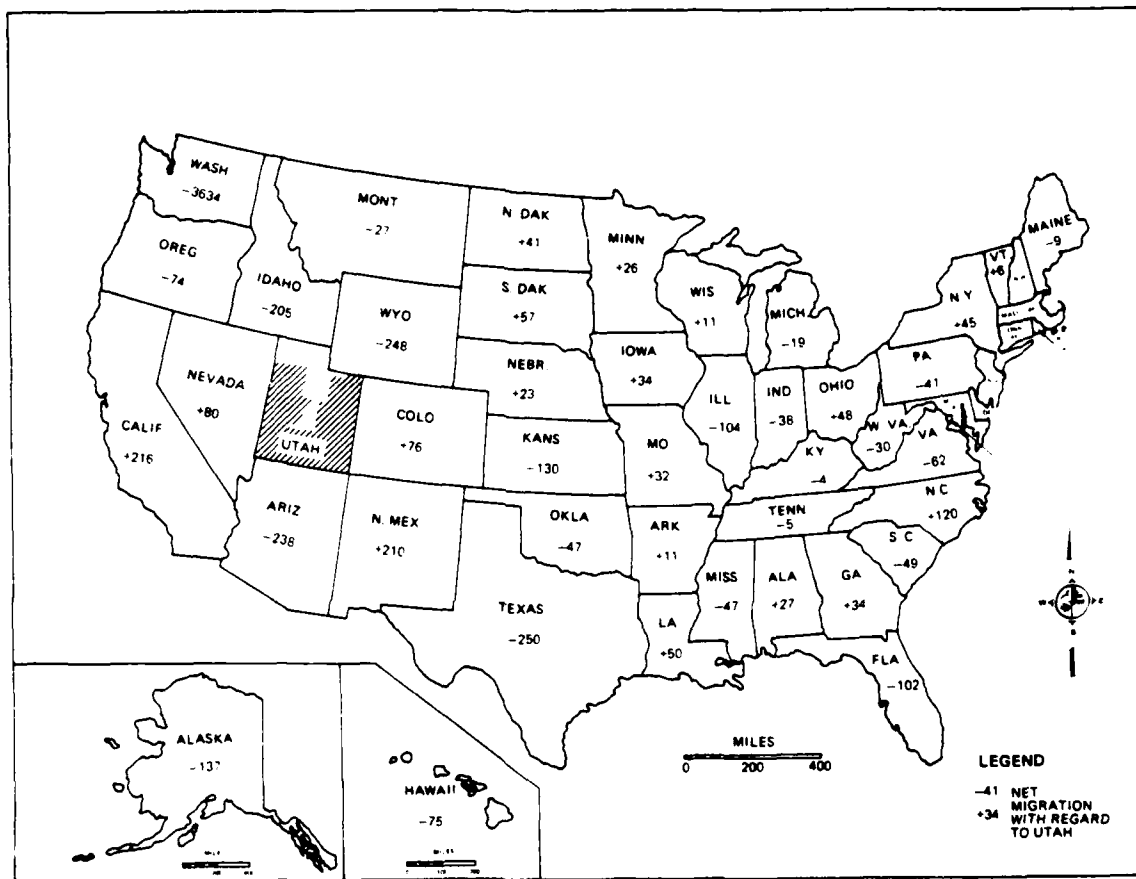


Figure 1.2-5. Net migrations into Utah during the 1965-1970 period.

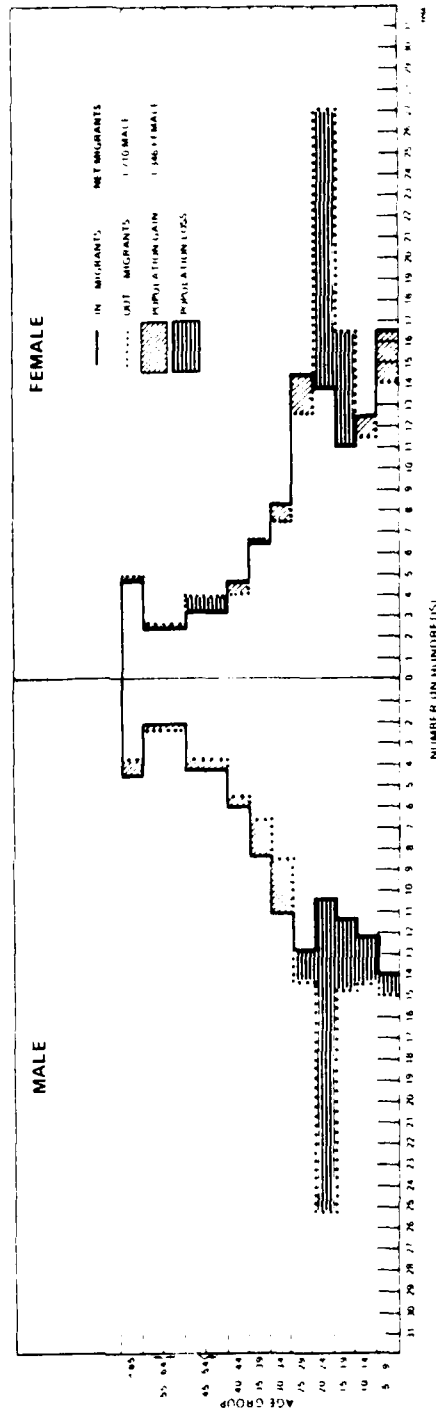


Figure 1.2-6. Age and sex characteristics of in/out-migrant population: SEA No. 3.

## **2.0 POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON THE NEVADA/UTAH REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT**

Deployment of the M-X system in sparsely populated areas of the southwestern United States would produce rapid, large-scale changes in the character of the human environment of these deployment regions. Effective operation of the M-X system requires a deployment region containing relatively few human inhabitants. Yet construction and operation of the system would result in the introduction of large numbers of people into the rural, thinly settled deployment region. This rapid growth in population resulting from the large labor and materials demands of the project will cause significant changes in the economic and social structures of the rural deployment areas.

In some cases, M-X deployment would transform deployment-region communities from slow-growing communities of a few thousand population or smaller into active regional population centers of 20,000 persons or more. This would be the case for the communities adjacent to the M-X operating bases. Other areas would undergo "boom-bust" growth similar to that caused by energy developments throughout the western United States.

The economic, social, and local government impacts of M-X deployment have been estimated quantitatively using a series of inter-related models and computational algorithms. Given a set of M-X project characteristics such as direct employment and material requirements, the direct economic effects on the regions are identified. The indirect economic effects of M-X then are estimated using county-level interindustry-type models and the best available baseline projections for the localities studied. Estimates of labor in-migration induced by the project imply an appropriate level of population in-migration. Increases in population and economic activity in the deployment regions then are used to estimate changes in the demand for community services and needs for local infrastructure. Finally, the service and investment estimates are used to calculate impacts on local government units. This analysis was conducted for the Proposed Action and each of the eight alternatives considered.

### **2.1 IMPACTS ON ECONOMIC ACTIVITY**

#### **EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE**

Deployment of the M-X missile would provide direct employment for almost 30,000 persons during the peak of project activity. It also would generate demands for construction materials and other goods and services to support the construction and operation work forces. Project demands for labor, goods, and services will stimulate a great deal of economic activity in the deployment region. Much of the income of persons employed on the M-X project would be spent and respent in the deployment region. Firms in the region would supply many of the goods and services demanded by the project.

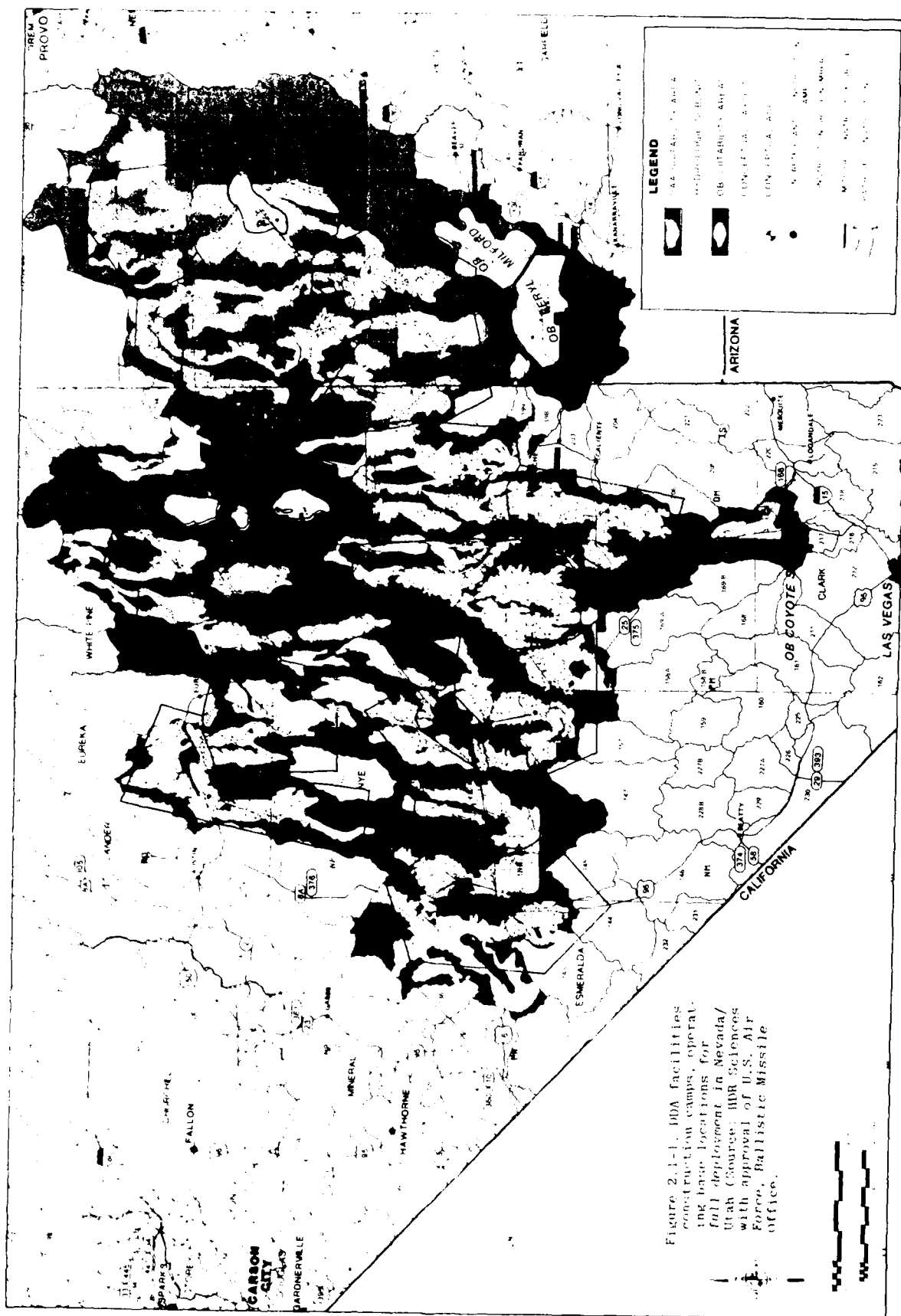
The direct economic effects of the M-X project originate at specific geographic locations. Construction camps and operating bases represent points of employment and earnings for construction, assembly and checkout, and operations personnel. The bases also serve as points of procurement demand for goods and services. Base locations for the Proposed Action and the eight alternatives are given in Table 2.1-1. Figure 2.1-1 presents locations of DDA facilities, construction camps and operating base locations in Nevada/Utah.

Table 2.1-1. Proposed Action and alternatives.

PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES	DEPLOYMENT AREAS <sup>1</sup>				OPERATING BASE VICINITIES	
	NEVADA	UTAH	TEXAS	NEW MEXICO	FIRST	SECOND
Proposed Action						
Nevada/Utah, Full Deployment	200		0	0	Coyote Spring Valley, NV	Milford, UT
Full Deployment Alternatives						
1. Nevada/Utah	200		0	0	Coyote Spring Valley, NV	Beryl, UT
2. Nevada/Utah	200		0	0	Coyote Spring Valley, NV	Delta, UT
3. Nevada/Utah	200		0	0	Beryl, UT	Ely, NV
4. Nevada/Utah	200		0	0	Beryl, UT	Coyote Spring Valley, NV
5. Nevada/Utah	200		0	0	Milford, UT	Ely, NV
6. Nevada/Utah	200		0	0	Milford, UT	Coyote Spring Valley, NV
7. Texas/New Mexico	0	0		200	Clovis, NM	Dalhart, TX
Split Basing Alternative						
8. Nevada/Utah-Texas/New Mexico	100			100	Coyote Spring Valley, NV	Clovis, NM
No Action Alternative	NA			NA	NA	NA

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<sup>1</sup>The numbers represent missiles deployed (approximate for split basing).



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The consequences of direct project-related economic activity are, however, distributed over a broad region. This analysis makes specific assumptions about the regional distribution of project expenditures originating at particular points. These expenditures constitute changes in final demand for county-level models which then estimate direct and indirect earnings, employment, labor force, and population effects in each study-region county.

Six of the eight project alternatives are sited completely in Nevada/Utah, while the split deployment option sites a first operating base in Coyote Spring Valley and one-half of the missile deployment force in Nevada/Utah. For comparison, effects on the region forecast under the Proposed Action and those under split deployment are detailed below. County-level analyses will focus on other project alternatives as they affect different operating base locations.

### **Full Deployment**

Full deployment of the M-X system in Nevada/Utah would create large demands for labor, goods, and services throughout the deployment region. These resource demands would begin in the deployment region with the commencement of project construction activity in 1982, and would build rapidly to a peak during the years 1986-88. Project demands would reach a long-run level after 1990 which would be sustained for the operating life of the system.

The project would exert economic impacts over many parts of the southwestern United States as people and materials flow to points of project activity in Nevada/Utah. The most important of these effects, however, would occur within a twelve-county bistate region in Nevada/Utah containing the deployment area itself and the Las Vegas and Salt Lake City - Provo metropolitan centers. This area has been defined as the region of influence (ROI) for this analysis (see Figure 1-1). It contains the counties of Clark, Eureka, Lincoln, Nye, and White Pine in Nevada, as well as the Utah counties of Beaver, Iron, Juab, Millard, Salt Lake, Utah, and Washington.

### **Direct Employment**

The most important of the economic effects of the M-X system is its demand for labor. Table 2.1-2 presents direct labor requirements for full deployment in Nevada/Utah, and indicates that M-X employment would start in 1982, with most employment initially concentrated in construction trades. M-X construction employment is projected to peak at more than 17,000 workers in 1986. Direct project employment in all categories - construction, assembly and checkout, and operations - is expected to surpass 28,000 jobs from 1986 through 1988. Direct M-X employment would diminish rapidly thereafter, reaching a long-term level of 13,200 in 1991 which would continue as long as the system remains in operation.

Construction camps dispersed throughout the ROI would represent points of employment for personnel engaged in construction and assembly and checkout of the Designated Deployment Area (DDA) facilities (Figure 2.1-1). Table 2.1-3 presents construction personnel estimates by camp location, while Table 2.1-4 details requirements for assembly and checkout workers. The regional distribution of employment as shown in these tables is critical since these construction camps would be employment centers for more than 17,600 persons at the peak of DDA



Table 2.1-2. Total M-X system personnel requirements, full deployment, Nevada/Utah, 1982-1991.

DESCRIPTION	PERSONNEL									
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Construction										
Technical Facilities (DDA) <sup>1</sup>		100	2,100	8,300	14,500	13,250	11,550	4,050		
First OB Complex <sup>2</sup>	1,150	1,900	2,300	2,000	1,200					
Second OB Complex <sup>3</sup>				400	1,350	2,050	1,450	750		
Subtotal	1,150	2,000	4,400	10,700	17,050	15,300	13,000	4,800		
A & CO										
Technical Facilities (DDA) <sup>1</sup>		50	100	1,750	3,150	3,150	3,100	3,100	50	
First OB Complex <sup>2</sup>		350	900	1,800	2,850	2,850	2,800	2,650	50	
Second OB Complex <sup>3</sup>		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Subtotal		400	1,000	3,550	6,000	6,000	5,900	5,750	100	
Operations										
First OB Complex <sup>2</sup>			1,250	2,500	3,750	5,000	6,250	7,500	7,500	7,500
Second OB Complex <sup>3</sup>					1,400	2,800	4,250	5,700	5,700	5,700
Subtotal			1,250	2,000	5,150	7,800	10,500	13,200	13,200	13,200
TOTAL	1,150	2,400	6,650	16,750	28,200	29,100	29,400	23,750	13,300	13,200

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<sup>1</sup> Designated Deployment Area (DDA) includes protective shelters (PS), area support centers (ASC), designated transportation network (DTN), cluster maintenance facilities (CMF), remote surveillance sites (RSS), and cluster roads (CR).

<sup>2</sup> First OB complex includes operating base (OB), designated assembly area (DAA), operational base test site (OBTS), and airfield.

<sup>3</sup> Second OB complex includes OB and airfield.

Table 2.1-3. Personnel required for construction of DDA facilities and operating bases, full deployment, Nevada/Utah, 1982-1989.

CAM NUMBERS	CONSTRUCTION PERSONNEL							
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
01		100	950	1,600	250			
02				50	1,700	1,700	150	
03			200	1,350	1,650	350		
04					150	1,350	1,400	
05						150	1,300	1,050
06			550	1,800	1,200			
07					600	1,450	700	
08				150	1,150	1,350	50	
09			350	1,200	2,400	600		
10					100	1,000	2,000	700
11			50	750	1,250	50		
12						1,200	1,000	50
13					100	1,250	2,300	1,300
14				650	1,100			
15			50	750	1,450	250		
16				100	1,150	400		
17					250	1,550	950	
18						750	1,750	950
Subtotal		100	2,150	8,400	14,500	13,400	11,600	4,050
Base I	1,150	1,900	2,300	2,000	1,200			
Base II				400	1,350	2,050	1,450	750
Total	1,150	2,000	4,450	10,800	17,050	15,450	13,050	4,800

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<sup>1</sup>See Figure 2.1-1.

Source: HDR Sciences, with approval of U.S. Air Force Ballistic Missile Office.

Table 2.1-4. Personnel required for assembly and checkout of DDA facilities and OBs, full deployment, Nevada/Utah, 1983-1990.

CAMP NUMBER <sup>1</sup>	A & CO PERSONNEL							
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
01	50	40	330	60				
02			10	360	400	30		
03		10	280	360	80			
04				30	320	380		
05					30	350	800	
06		20	370	260				
07				130	340	180		
08			30	250	320	20		
09		10	250	520	140			
10				20	230	540	550	
11		10	160	270	10			
12					280	260	30	50
13				30	300	620	1,000	
14			140	230				
15		10	160	320	60			
16			20	250	100			
17				60	360	250		
18					180	470	720	
Subtotal	50	100	1,750	3,150	3,150	3,100	3,100	50
Base I Base II	350	900	1,800	2,850	2,850	2,800	2,650	50
Total	400	1,000	3,550	6,000	6,000	5,900	5,750	100

<sup>1</sup>See Figure 2.1-1.

Source: HDR Sciences, with approval of U.S. Air Force, Ballistic Missile Office.

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construction and assembly and checkout activity (1986). A total of 18 camps would be distributed over the region, with activity at each camp for a three-to-four-year period between 1983 and 1990. As many as 3,000 workers could be based in a camp in the peak year of its activity, as occurs with camp 9 in 1986. These tables indicate that just as employment growth is projected to be very rapid, decline of construction jobs particularly, would also occur rapidly, leaving little time for regional adjustment.

Locating the larger of the two operating bases at Coyote Spring, Nevada, would directly create jobs for up to 4,700 construction and assembly and checkout workers (see Table 2.1-3 and 2.1-4) and 7,500 operations personnel (including military) in Clark and Lincoln counties (see Table 2.1-5). Construction of the base would begin in 1982, employing 1,500 construction and assembly and checkout workers. Operations would begin at this site with 1,250 persons in 1984, with a gradual build-up of operating staff until the full complement of 7,500 workers is reached in 1989. Table 2.1-5 indicates that of this long-run total, 85 percent would be military personnel.

The second operating base at Milford, Utah, would employ up to 2,000 construction workers and 5,700 operations personnel (again including military) in Beaver and Iron counties. Construction of this second base would start in 1985. The Milford base would begin operations in 1986, with 1,400 employees, and, like the larger base, reach its full complement of personnel by 1989. The combined base staffing level is expected to equal 13,200 persons. Activity would continue at these bases throughout the operating life of the system.

#### **Indirect and Total M-X Related Employment**

Large numbers of jobs indirectly related to M-X deployment also would be created within the ROI. The most important source of indirect employment is the spending of project payrolls earned by construction, assembly and checkout, and operations personnel. In addition, base procurement from local suppliers would further increase employment in the region's metropolitan areas and in the communities nearest the operating bases. Regional purchases of construction materials would constitute an additional--though minor--source of regional economic stimulus. The third major source of indirect employment is project-related investment. Some investments will be spread broadly over the deployment region, as would be the case for highway improvements near DDA facilities. For the most part, however, these expenditures would be concentrated in the communities nearest the two operating base locations. Some of this investment would be public, while the rest would be at the discretion of the private sector, and has been assumed to include off-base housing, street facilities, school facilities, other public buildings, public and private utilities, retail buildings, commercial buildings, and industrial buildings.

Table 2.1-6 presents estimates of total project-related employment. This table indicates how rapidly indirect employment increases, peaking at 30,600 jobs in 1987. Over the 3 year period, 1986-1988, indirect employment never falls below 27,500 jobs. Table 2.1-6 indicates, though, that as direct construction labor declines from high levels, as project-related investments by private firms and governments to accommodate population growth are completed, and as non-labor military construction outlays cease, indirect employment would decline. This trend would be partially counterbalanced by economic growth and structural change within the

Table 2.1-5. Personnel required for operations, full deployment, Nevada/Utah, 1983-1989.

EMPLOYMENT TYPE	OPERATIONS PERSONNEL					
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
First Operating Base						
Officer	100	200	300	400	500	600
Enlisted	950	1,925	2,900	3,850	4,800	5,750
Civilian	200	375	550	750	950	1,150
Subtotal	1,250	2,500	3,750	5,000	6,250	7,500
Second Operating Base						
Officer			100	200	350	450
Enlisted			1,100	2,200	3,250	4,400
Civilian			200	400	650	850
Subtotal			1,400	2,800	4,250	5,700
Total	1,250	2,500	5,150	7,800	10,500	13,200

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NOTE: Operations employment would continue at 1989 levels throughout the operating life of the project.

Table 2.I-6.

M-X RELATED SYSTEM EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT, IN DEPLOYMENT REGION  
 PROPOSED ACTION: FULL DEPLOYMENT - NEVADA/UTAH  
 BASE I: AT CONYOTE SPRINGS, NV (CLARK CO.)  
 BASE II: AT MILFORD, UT (BEAVER CO.)

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT	NUMBER OF JOBS													
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	
TECHNICAL FACILITIES														
CONSTRUCTION	0	100	2150	8400	14500	13400	11600	4030	0	0	0	0	0	
ASSEMBLY + CONSTRUCT.	0	50	100	1750	3150	3150	3100	3100	50	0	0	0	0	
BASE														
CONSTRUCTION	1150	1900	2300	2200	2350	2050	1450	750	0	0	0	0	0	
ASSEMBLY AND CHECKOUT	0	350	900	1800	2850	2850	2800	2650	50	0	0	0	0	
OPERATIONS														
OFFICERS	0	0	100	200	400	600	850	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050	
ENLISTED PERSONNEL	0	0	950	1925	4000	6050	9050	10150	10150	10150	10150	10150	10150	
CIVILIANS	0	0	200	375	750	1150	1600	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	
TOTAL DIRECT	1150	2400	6700	16650	28200	29250	29450	33750	13300	13200	13200	13200	13200	
INDIRECT	1754	4169	8821	18651	29671	30627	27513	18510	8593	9402	9056	9047	9047	
TOTAL	2904	6569	15521	35301	57871	59877	56963	42260	21893	18602	18256	18247	18247	
SOURCE: MDW SCIENCES, 31-OCT-80														

SOURCE: MDR SCIENCES, 31-OCT-80

region, which would tend to raise the multiplier effects of Air Force expenditures over time. In the long run, 1992 and beyond, indirect employment stabilizes at about 5,000 jobs.

Total project-related employment--direct and indirect combined--is projected to peak at 59,800 jobs in 1987 in the Nevada/Utah ROI as a whole. While large in absolute figures, such growth in employment would represent 7 to 8 percent of projected regional employment under trend growth assumptions.

These impacts can be compared to two alternative projections of future regional employment without M-X: a trend-growth projection (Baseline 1), and a high-growth projection (Baseline 2). The first set of projections are essentially an extrapolation of 1967-1978 growth trends in the Nevada/Utah region of influence. Baseline 1 includes the following:

- o Continuation of 1967-1978 growth trends;
- o Construction of Anaconda Nevada Molybdenum Project (Nye County);
- o Metal mining in Eureka, White Pine and Lander counties;
- o Expansion of oil and gas activity;
- o Minerals exploration in the Utah portion of the ROI.

Baseline 2 includes in addition to these activities, the following projects:

- o White Pine County - White Pine Power Project and reopening Kennecott Copper Company mine;
- o Millard County - Intermountain Power Project, Continental Lime cement plant, Brush Beryllium expansion, Precision-Built Modular Homes, and Martin-Marietta cement plant;
- o Juab County - General Battery, and SUFCO coal loading facility; and
- o Beaver County - geothermal power activity, molybdenum mining, and alunite mining and processing.

There is a degree of uncertainty regarding each of these projects, though some may be more likely than others. These assumptions were developed by the University of Utah's Bureau of Economic, and Business Research, and reviewed by the State Planning Coordinators Offices of Nevada and Utah. Other projects currently planned, but not explicitly assessed in this analysis, include the following:

- o Allen Warner Valley Complex (1985-88);
- o Alton Mine, south Utah;
- o Warner Valley Power Plant, St George, Utah;
- o Allen Power Plant, Clark County, Nevada;
- o Coal Slurry lines from mine to plants;
- o Transmission lines from plants to southern California;
- o Proposed Rocky Mountain Gas Pipeline (1985), Wyoming to southern California;

- o Cove Fort Geothermal Power Plant, Millard County, Utah (1984);
- o Reid Gardner Power Plant #4, Clark County, Nevada (1983);
- o Mountain Fuel coal gasification plant (1990);
- o Valmy Power Plant, Valmy, Nevada (mid 1980s);
- o Proposed Mormon Mesa Solar Power Plant.

These projects were not considered for Baselines 1 and 2 either because their effect on employment was expected to be negligible, their probability of realization was deemed relatively low, or their principal effects were expected outside the Nevada/Utah ROI.

Employment in the region without M-X or these other large projects is projected to grow at about 3 percent annually throughout the 1980s (University of Utah, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, September 1980). Compared to historical U.S. employment growth from 1970-79 of 2.4 percent annually (Council of Economic Advisors, Economic Report of the President, Washington, D.C., January 1980, p. 236) and projected growth for the nation as a whole of 1.9 percent per annum through 1990 (Chase Econometrics standard-trend long-term forecast, October 1980), this projected growth in employment is quite strong. At the same time, growth of 3.0 percent yearly is representative of historical and projected growth for the western United States (Nevada National Bank, Western Economic Overview, 1970-77, and Chase Econometrics regional forecast, April 1980). Employment generated by M-X would produce a sizable intermediate-term "bubble" in this generally strong regional growth pattern, but would not significantly alter the long-term picture at the ROI level.

The long-run employment impacts of M-X deployment would be about 18,200 jobs, approximately 2 percent of projected baseline employment beyond 1990. The other large projects which may be built within the ROI would add another 10,000 jobs to regional employment in the long run. M-X and these other projects thus would cumulatively raise regional employment by about 3 percent above its projected trend-growth level during 1990-95.

The indirect and total employment impacts of M-X deployment also have been analyzed using a dynamic economic-base simulation model developed at the Bureau of Economic and Business Research of the University of Utah. These independent estimates provide a useful basis of comparison for the interindustry models utilized throughout this analysis. Figure 2.1-2 displays direct employment projections for full deployment in Nevada/Utah, as well as total employment estimates using both models. The interindustry estimates are higher at the peak of activity, though long-run differences between the two approaches are negligible. The difference at peak is largely attributable to the relatively greater sensitivity of the interindustry models to the high wages paid to construction workers. The results shown in the figure are for Alternative 3, since this is the only alternative for which comparable results are available. At the regional level, however, the differences between Alternative 3 and the Proposed Action are minor.

### **Regional Labor Force Impacts**

The change in employment due to M-X would be large enough to tighten labor markets in the region, especially in the context of strong nonproject employment growth. Regional average unemployment rates could decline by as much as 1-2



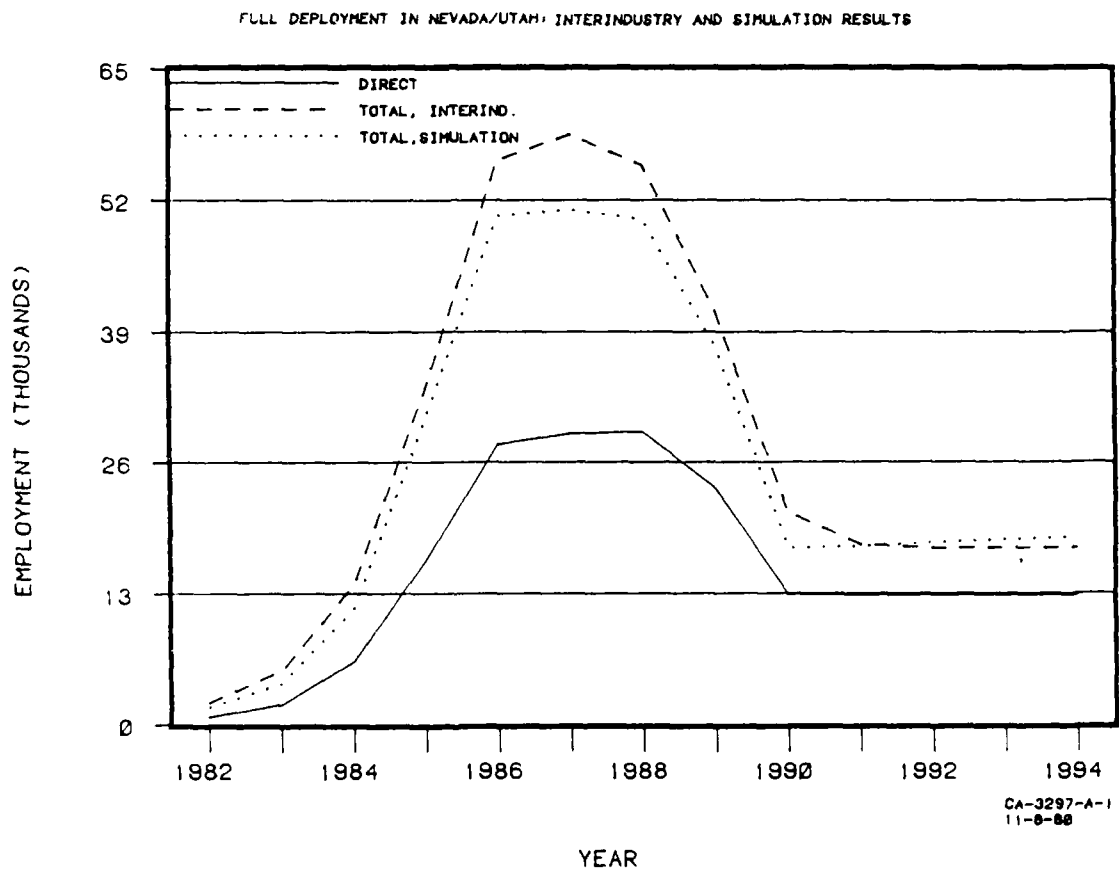


Figure 2.1-2. Direct and total M-X-related employment.

percentage points during peak years, though they would rise again in the long run. Markets for certain types of skilled labor would be very tight during the peak of construction activity. In particular, excess regional demands for iron-workers and operating engineers could be acute, leading to temporary but significant escalation of wages for these construction crafts. These labor shortages also would extend to other occupational groups as more mobile workers seek relatively high-paying employment on the M-X project. Labor would migrate both intraregionally and into Nevada/Utah from other areas to fill jobs indirectly related to the project, for assembly and checkout at the base, and to provide the military and civilian personnel needed to operate the base.

Table 2.1-7 indicates that cumulative labor force in-migration of 39,800 workers is projected at the peak of activity in 1987 in Nevada/Utah. This represents about 5 percent of the ROI's total civilian labor force in that year. This in-migration estimate is a comparison of civilian M-X-related employment demand (the top line in Table 2.1-7) with the available resident labor force on a county-by-county basis (summed together in Table 2.1-7) in Nevada/Utah.

The available resident labor force is defined as the projected unemployed labor force less an estimate of that portion of the labor force which probably would remain unemployed even under extremely tight labor market conditions. Such frictional and structural unemployment is assumed to imply a minimum achievable regional unemployment rate of 3 percent. Actual baseline unemployment rates are projected at their 1975-78 average values for each county. This assumption implies a weighted average baseline regional unemployment rate of slightly more than 6 percent of the labor force. The excess of baseline unemployment above 3 percent is defined to be the resident labor force available for direct and indirect employment as a result of M-X deployment. Baseline population growth provides a gradual increase in the available resident labor force.

Because of the probable occupational characteristics of these unemployed persons, 30 percent of the available resident labor force is assumed to be employable in project construction, 20 percent is assumed employable in project operations, and the remaining 50 percent is assumed indirectly employable as a result of M-X. These estimates are somewhat uncertain because data on the occupational characteristics of the unemployed are difficult to interpret. In the case of construction, the assumption that 30 percent of the available resident labor force is employable on the project is consistent with the large share of less skilled labor in total project construction personnel requirements. It also is consistent with the 20 percent share of more manual occupations---farming/fishing/forestry, machine trades, bench work, and structural work--in total insured unemployment in the second quarter of 1978 in a major study region SMSA (Las Vegas, Nevada).

Cumulative net labor in-migration into the region as a result of the project is estimated to be positive even when the available labor is greater than project-related employment, for three reasons:

- o The occupational composition of project labor demands implies in-migration of technical specialists (particularly for assembly and checkout).
- o Intraregional labor force migration--particularly from metropolitan areas to deployment areas--would tighten labor markets in these larger cities, prompting migration into the population centers themselves from outside the region.

Table 2.1-7.

TOTAL CIVILIAN M-F RELATED EMPLOYMENT, AVAILABLE TO SUPPORT LABOR FORCE  
AND NET CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IMPACT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE  
FOR DEPLOYMENT REGION

	1982	1981	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
TOTAL CIVILIAN M-F-RELATED EMPLOYMENT	2704	6569	14471	33174	53471	53226	48063	31059	10693	7402	7037	7048	7048
AVAILABLE RESIDENT LABOR FORCE	21203	21977	22018	23716	24329	24703	25306	26100	26699	27267	27844	28389	28909
NET CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IMPACT	59	610	4953	19920	37462	34901	34323	17710	5713	4191	4169	4162	4155

SOURCE: MDR SCIENCES, 31-OCT-80

Table 2.1-8.

TOTAL CIVILIAN M-F RELATED EMPLOYMENT, AVAILABLE RESIDENT LABOR FORCE,  
AND NET CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IMPACT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE  
FOR DEPLOYMENT REGION

	1982	1981	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
TOTAL CIVILIAN M-F-RELATED EMPLOYMENT	2704	6569	14471	33174	53471	53226	48063	31059	10693	7402	7037	7048	7048
AVAILABLE RESIDENT LABOR FORCE	21276	22106	23023	24157	24853	25472	26024	26512	27035	27613	28200	28753	29283
NET CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IMPACT	59	610	4870	19721	39164	39376	34178	17536	3335	4160	4137	4130	4124

SOURCE: MDR SCIENCES, 31-OCT-80

- o Some of the persons migrating into an area would be at least temporarily unemployed, since expectations of finding a job may not always be fulfilled.

Table 2.1-7 indicates that cumulative civilian labor in-migration ("net civilian labor force impact") declines rapidly, then stabilizes at about 4,200 workers, only about 0.5 percent of the Baseline 1 total civilian labor force. Including other projects, Baseline 2 available resident labor force increases by roughly 200-500 persons over the forecast period. Hence, with a larger pool of available labor, M-X related in-migration is less than for Baseline 1. For example, in 1987, it is 39,400 persons under Baseline 2 compared to the Baseline 1 figure of 39,800 persons given above. Table 2.1-8 presents cumulative civilian labor force in-migration under high growth conditions in Nevada/Utah.

### **County Level Effects**

M-X-related employment effects would be much larger at the level of individual counties than at the regional level. Employment generated by the project would create boom-growth episodes in most of the rural counties within the ROI. In many cases, moreover, this growth would be temporary, and would be followed by a period of rapid employment decline as the project moves from construction and assembly and checkout phases into the operations phase. Table 2.1-9 presents county-level employment impacts by place of residence, and compares them to Baseline 1 forecasts. Table 2.1-10 presents the same impact estimates but compares them to the region's high growth scenario, Baseline 2.

Both tables indicate that Clark County, Nevada, site of the larger operating base at Coyote Spring, is projected to receive more of the project's employment impacts than any other county in the region. After adjustment for cross-county commuting, a peak of 24,600 jobs is projected for Clark County in 1986 as a result of M-X deployment. This would represent almost 10 percent of projected county baseline employment, and 14 percent of 1978 county employment (labor force concept) of 169,500 persons. In the long run, M-X would generate 10,700 jobs (including military) in Clark County, about 4 percent of projected baseline employment.

The direct M-X jobs and some of the indirect jobs would be created at the base site itself, while many additional indirect jobs would be created in Las Vegas. Labor force in-migration into the county is likely to occur to fill jobs indirectly related to the project, for assembly and checkout at the base, and to provide the military and civilian personnel needed to operate the base. Table 2.1-11 presents cumulative civilian labor force in-migration for Nevada/Utah counties for each baseline. It indicates that in Clark County, over 11,500 workers are projected to in-migrate at the peak of activity in 1986.

Beaver County, Utah, would experience large, sustained increases in employment as a result of siting an operating base at Milford. M-X employment would begin in 1984, and peak 5 years later at 8,800 jobs. Tables 2.1-9 and 2.1-10 indicate that the number of jobs generated by M-X would decline to 5,800 in the long run. (These estimates have been adjusted for cross-county commuting, and a number of the workers on the base are assumed to reside in nearby Iron County, Utah.) Peak M-X employment is almost 400 percent of projected Baseline 1 employment in 1989,

Table 2.1.9. (Page 1 of 2)

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE, INCLUDING MILITARY

PROPOSED ACTION, FULL DEPLOYMENT, NEVADA/UTAH (1)  
BASE I AT COOTE SPRINGS, NEVADA/UTAH (1)  
BASE II AT HILFORD, UT (BEAVER CO.)

COUNTY	1980	1981	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<b>CLARK</b>													
BASLINE	215720	223710	232478	241692	248943	255655	262840	269947	277217	284281	291501	298424	305172
WITH M-X	210544	220002	244450	270654	278172	285161	288823	288878	294928	302158	309081	315829	315829
DIFFERENCE	2816	6304	11972	10962	24623	23117	22321	18876	11661	10677	10427	10657	10657
PERCENT INCREASE													
OVER BASELINE	1.3	2.9	5.1	7.8	9.9	9.0	8.5	7.0	4.2	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.5
<b>ELMEKA</b>													
BASLINE	570	580	600	611	624	635	647	658	671	683	695	707	718
WITH M-X	570	580	603	664	1111	3543	4115	2379	691	685	695	707	718
DIFFERENCE	0	0	3	51	487	2908	3468	1721	20	2	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE													
OVER BASELINE	0.0	0.0	0.5	8.3	78.0	458.0	536.0	261.6	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>LINCOLN</b>													
BASLINE	1667	1703	1746	1790	1825	1857	1891	1925	1959	1992	2026	2057	2088
WITH M-X	1755	1950	2779	3901	4410	4086	2668	2372	2205	2510	2242	2273	2304
DIFFERENCE	888	2467	1033	2111	2585	2229	777	447	246	218	216	216	216
PERCENT INCREASE													
OVER BASELINE	5.3	16.7	59.2	117.9	141.6	120.0	41.1	23.2	12.6	10.9	10.7	10.5	10.3
<b>NYE</b>													
BASLINE	3091	3167	3250	3328	3411	3490	3554	3626	3700	3774	3847	3919	3988
WITH M-X	3091	3167	3372	3840	4095	4127	4230	4358	4481	4603	4727	4851	4975
DIFFERENCE	0	0	122	712	684	37	76	132	81	129	180	232	237
PERCENT INCREASE													
OVER BASELINE	0.0	0.0	3.8	22.5	19.7	1.0	2.1	3.6	2.3	3.4	4.8	5.8	6.0
<b>WHITE PINE</b>													
BASLINE	2865	2892	2925	2967	3024	3095	3141	3208	3276	3348	3400	3459	3514
WITH M-X	2865	2892	3074	4473	7312	4078	3965	3574	3318	3141	3400	3459	3514
DIFFERENCE	0	0	159	1506	4288	983	824	366	42	3	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE													
OVER BASELINE	0.0	0.0	5.5	51.0	142.7	28.5	24.5	11.4	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>WYOMING</b>													
BASLINE	2012	2044	2121	2162	2202	2249	2299	2349	2398	2448	2498	2548	2598
WITH M-X	2012	2044	2171	2162	2162	2162	2162	2162	2162	2162	2162	2162	2162
DIFFERENCE	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE													
OVER BASELINE	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>UTAH</b>													
BASLINE	7708	7752	8177	8530	8774	8917	9187	9366	9506	9761	9943	10117	10281
WITH M-X	7708	7752	8177	8530	8774	8917	9187	9366	9506	9761	9943	10117	10281
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE													
OVER BASELINE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 1-9. (Page 2 of 2)

UTAH														
BASLINE	2146	2242	2349	2465	2521	2573	2639	2683	2738	2772	2819	2857	2891	2891
WITH M-X	2146	2242	2349	2465	2521	2573	2639	2683	2738	2772	2819	2857	2891	2891
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OVER BASELINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MILLARD														
BASLINE	3727	3981	4076	4243	4341	4414	4531	4628	4724	4765	4801	4834	4859	4859
WITH M-X	3727	3981	4076	4243	4341	4414	4531	4628	4724	4765	4801	4834	4859	4859
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OVER BASELINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SALT LAKE/UTAH														
BASLINE	383492	397673	412986	429524	439784	447112	455923	464364	472634	480344	487844	494972	501345	501345
WITH M-X	383492	397673	412986	429524	439784	447112	455923	464364	472634	480344	487844	494972	501345	501345
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OVER BASELINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WASHINGTON														
BASLINE	8776	9145	9528	9927	10200	10481	10769	11045	11369	11604	11843	12089	12337	12337
WITH M-X	8776	9145	9528	9927	10200	10481	10769	11045	11369	11604	11843	12089	12337	12337
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OVER BASELINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEVADA 5-COUNTY TOTAL														
BASLINE	223929	232070	240799	250395	257727	264712	272073	279364	286823	294068	301469	308566	315480	315480
WITH M-X	223929	232070	240799	250395	257727	264712	272073	279364	286823	294068	301469	308566	315480	315480
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OVER BASELINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UTAH 7-COUNTY TOTAL														
BASLINE	408061	432940	439267	436841	466789	475766	485250	494376	503339	511587	519450	527231	534096	534096
WITH M-X	408061	432940	439267	436841	466789	475766	485250	494376	503339	511587	519450	527231	534096	534096
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OVER BASELINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEPLOYMENT REGION TOTAL														
BASLINE	621990	655020	680266	707256	724316	740478	757323	773740	790142	805655	821159	835797	849576	849576
WITH M-X	621990	655020	680266	707256	724316	740478	757323	773740	790142	805655	821159	835797	849576	849576
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OVER BASELINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: HDR SCIENCES, 31-OCT-80

Table 2.1-10. (Page 1 of 2)

EMPLOYMENT IMPACTS (BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE, INCLUDING MILITARY)

PROPOSED ACTION: FULL DEPLOYMENT - NEVADA/UTAH  
BASE I AT COYOTE SPRINGS, NV (CLARK CO.)  
BASE II AT MILFORD, UT (BEAVER CO.)

COUNTY	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<b>CLARK</b>													
BASLINE	213819	223876	232720	242125	249347	256165	263308	270331	277548	284630	291864	298803	305566
WITH M-X	218635	230160	244692	261087	273970	279282	285629	289207	295307	295307	302521	309460	316223
DIFFERENCE	2816	6284	11972	18962	24623	23117	22321	18876	11661	10677	10657	10657	10657
PERCENT INCREASE													
OVER BASLINE	1.3	2.8	5.1	7.8	9.9	9.0	8.5	7.0	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5
<b>EUREKA</b>													
BASLINE	578	589	600	613	625	636	647	658	671	683	693	707	718
WITH M-X	578	589	603	664	1112	3344	4115	2379	691	685	693	707	718
DIFFERENCE	0	0	3	51	487	2708	3468	1721	20	2	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE													
OVER BASLINE	0.0	0.0	0.5	8.3	77.9	457.2	536.0	261.6	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>LINCOLN</b>													
BASLINE	1667	1705	1747	1793	1827	1860	1894	1927	1961	1994	2028	2060	2090
WITH M-X	1755	1990	2780	3904	4412	4089	2671	2374	2207	2212	2244	2276	2306
DIFFERENCE	88	285	1033	2111	2585	2229	777	447	246	218	216	216	216
PERCENT INCREASE													
OVER BASLINE	5.3	16.7	59.1	117.7	141.5	117.8	41.0	23.2	12.5	10.9	10.7	10.5	10.3
<b>MYE</b>													
BASLINE	3031	3168	3290	3360	3413	3482	3556	3628	3701	3776	3849	3921	3990
WITH M-X	3031	3168	3290	3360	3413	3482	3556	3628	3701	3776	3849	3921	3990
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE													
OVER BASLINE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>WHITE PINE</b>													
BASLINE	2865	2894	2962	3054	3052	3256	3358	3572	4772	4873	4982	5070	5166
WITH M-X	2865	2894	3111	3265	3214	3362	3482	3438	4814	4876	4982	5070	5166
DIFFERENCE	0	0	249	211	162	106	124	54	642	613	613	613	613
PERCENT INCREASE													
OVER BASLINE	0.0	0.0	8.7	6.9	5.3	3.2	3.7	1.5	13.5	12.6	12.3	12.1	11.9
<b>PIAER</b>													
BASLINE	2865	2894	2962	3054	3052	3256	3358	3572	4772	4873	4982	5070	5166
WITH M-X	2865	2894	3111	3265	3214	3362	3482	3438	4814	4876	4982	5070	5166
DIFFERENCE	0	0	249	211	162	106	124	54	642	613	613	613	613
PERCENT INCREASE													
OVER BASLINE	0.0	0.0	8.7	6.9	5.3	3.2	3.7	1.5	13.5	12.6	12.3	12.1	11.9
<b>BEAVER</b>													
BASLINE	1054	1063	1076	1093	1106	1123	1140	1157	1174	1191	1208	1225	1242
WITH M-X	1054	1063	1076	1093	1106	1123	1140	1157	1174	1191	1208	1225	1242
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE													
OVER BASLINE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

<b>MIAB</b>														
BASLINE	2339	2755	3055	3319	3320	3375	3339	3205	2993	3040	3086	3130	3167	3167
WITH M-X	2339	2755	3070	3577	5034	6116	4272	3294	2978	3040	3066	3130	3167	3167
DIFFERENCE	0	0	15	258	1714	2741	913	89	5	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0	0	0	7.8	51.6	81.2	27.9	2.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>HILLARD</b>														
BASLINE	4615	4915	6145	7271	7171	7321	7116	6260	5787	5844	5709	5965	6014	6014
WITH M-X	4615	4915	6471	7392	7063	7446	10349	8093	5857	5808	4952	6008	6037	6037
DIFFERENCE	0	0	326	1221	1922	2125	3233	1873	70	44	43	43	43	43
PERCENT INCREASE	0	0	5.3	16.8	26.8	29.0	46.0	29.3	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
OVER BASELINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SALT LAKE/UTAH</b>														
BASLINE	384314	398768	414717	432336	441099	450289	458886	466842	474479	482305	489972	497067	503541	503541
WITH M-X	384314	398768	415407	436762	451544	460527	467312	471347	476268	482746	490410	497505	503979	503979
DIFFERENCE	0	0	700	4424	9445	10438	8706	4705	1149	441	438	438	438	438
PERCENT INCREASE	0	0	0.2	1.0	2.2	2.4	1.9	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
OVER BASELINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>WASHINGTON</b>														
BASLINE	8776	9145	9430	9927	10760	10491	10742	11045	11369	11604	11843	12008	12337	12337
WITH M-X	8776	9145	9542	10029	10519	10903	11180	11420	11630	11842	12080	12325	12574	12574
DIFFERENCE	0	0	312	262	310	422	411	385	261	238	237	297	237	237
PERCENT INCREASE	0	0	3.6	2.6	2.9	4.0	3.8	3.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.4	1.9	1.9
OVER BASELINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>NEVADA 5-COUNTY TOTAL</b>														
BASLINE	224020	232232	241319	252355	260271	267899	274963	281616	288653	295956	303418	310561	317530	317530
WITH M-X	224020	232232	241319	252355	260271	267899	274963	281616	288653	295956	303418	310561	317530	317530
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OVER BASELINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>UTAH 7-COUNTY TOTAL</b>														
BASLINE	410594	427308	445963	465185	476572	484777	493433	500829	508564	516978	525847	532932	539933	539933
WITH M-X	410594	427308	448045	476572	497539	509959	516522	517768	518227	526651	532631	540307	548335	548335
DIFFERENCE	0	0	2082	10134	20967	25182	21189	16939	9663	7673	7384	7375	7375	7375
PERCENT INCREASE	0	0	0.5	2.2	4.4	5.2	4.7	3.4	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
OVER BASELINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>DEPLOYMENT REGION TOTAL</b>														
BASLINE	634616	659540	687282	718510	736843	752876	768376	782447	797217	812934	828665	843493	857485	857485
WITH M-X	634616	659540	687282	718510	736843	752876	768376	782447	797217	812934	828665	843493	857485	857485
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OVER BASELINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: HDB SCIENCES, 31-OCT-80



Table 2.1-11. (Page 1 of 2)

## CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IMPACTS

PROPOSED ACTION: FULL DEPLOYMENT - NEVADA/UTAH (L)  
BASE I AT COYOTE SPRINGS, NV (CLARK CO.)  
BASE II AT MILFORD, UT (BEAVER CO.)

COUNTY	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<b>CLARK</b>													
BASLINE	233979	242644	232146	262139	269894	277264	285076	292784	300669	308331	316161	323670	330989
WITH M-X	233979	242994	234281	269355	281428	287289	293173	296877	302162	309774	317604	325113	332432
DIFFERENCE	0	350	2135	7216	11534	10025	8099	4093	1493	1443	1443	1443	1443
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.1	0.8	2.8	4.3	3.6	2.8	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
OVER BASELINE													
<b>EUREKA</b>													
BASLINE	597	608	620	634	645	656	669	680	693	705	718	730	741
WITH M-X	597	608	620	634	645	656	669	680	693	705	718	730	741
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE													
<b>LINCOLN</b>													
BASLINE	1773	1813	1857	1904	1941	1973	2012	2047	2084	2120	2155	2189	2221
WITH M-X	1832	2073	3015	4279	4816	4382	2759	2441	2288	2296	2327	2360	2392
DIFFERENCE	59	260	1158	2375	2895	2407	747	394	204	176	172	171	171
PERCENT INCREASE	3.3	14.3	62.4	124.7	149.1	121.9	37.1	19.2	9.8	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.7
OVER BASELINE													
<b>NYE</b>													
BASLINE	3220	3299	3385	3477	3553	3623	3702	3777	3853	3931	4007	4082	4154
WITH M-X	3220	3299	3385	3477	3553	3623	3702	3777	3853	3931	4007	4082	4154
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE													
<b>WHITE PINE</b>													
BASLINE	3297	3328	3364	3409	3480	3550	3615	3692	3770	3841	3912	3980	4044
WITH M-X	3297	3328	3364	3409	3480	3550	3615	3692	3770	3841	3912	3980	4044
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE													
<b>BEAVER</b>													
BASLINE	2147	2203	2264	2329	2398	2379	2400	2422	2442	2470	2497	2522	2543
WITH M-X	2147	2203	2264	2329	2398	2379	2400	2422	2442	2470	2497	2522	2543
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE													
<b>IRON</b>													
BASLINE	8174	8433	8724	9035	9365	9478	9702	9932	10163	10351	10544	10729	10903
WITH M-X	8174	8433	8724	9035	9365	9478	9702	9932	10163	10351	10544	10729	10903
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE													

Table 2.1-11. (Page 2 of 2)

<b>JAN</b>		2302	2406	2520	2645	2705	2761	2820	2878	2938	2981	3025	3065	3102
BASELINE		2302	2406	2520	2645	2705	2761	2820	2878	2938	2981	3025	3065	3102
WITH M-I		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIFFERENCE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OVER BASELINE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>MILLARD</b>		3910	4075	4256	4453	4555	4653	4755	4856	4957	5000	5038	5072	5099
BASELINE		3910	4075	4256	4453	4555	4653	4755	4856	4957	5000	5038	5072	5099
WITH M-I		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIFFERENCE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OVER BASELINE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SALT LAKE/UTAH</b>		404738	419487	433639	453084	462852	471637	480931	489835	498559	506713	514709	522122	528845
BASELINE		404738	419487	433639	453084	462852	471637	480931	489835	498559	506713	514709	522122	528845
WITH M-I		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIFFERENCE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OVER BASELINE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>WASHINGTON</b>		9258	9646	10050	10472	10760	11056	11359	11672	11993	12240	12493	12751	13014
BASELINE		9258	9646	10050	10472	10760	11056	11359	11672	11993	12240	12493	12751	13014
WITH M-I		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIFFERENCE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OVER BASELINE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>NEVADA 5-COUNTY TOTAL</b>		242866	251692	261374	271563	279513	287090	295074	302980	311071	318928	326953	334651	342149
BASELINE		242866	251692	261374	271563	279513	287090	295074	302980	311071	318928	326953	334651	342149
WITH M-I		59	610	3706	285670	304728	309734	315479	313530	313029	320557	328568	336285	343763
DIFFERENCE		59	610	3706	285670	304728	309734	315479	313530	313029	320557	328568	336285	343763
PERCENT INCREASE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OVER BASELINE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>UTAH 7-COUNTY TOTAL</b>		430529	446250	463453	482018	492492	501964	511967	521595	531054	537735	548306	556561	563504
BASELINE		430529	446250	463453	482018	492492	501964	511967	521595	531054	537735	548306	556561	563504
WITH M-I		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIFFERENCE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OVER BASELINE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>DEPLOYMENT REGION TOTAL</b>		673395	697942	724827	733581	722005	789034	807041	824575	842125	858683	875259	890912	905453
BASELINE		673395	697942	724827	733581	722005	789034	807041	824575	842125	858683	875259	890912	905453
WITH M-I		59	610	4953	19920	39460	39801	34523	17710	5313	4191	4169	4162	4155
DIFFERENCE		59	610	4953	19920	39460	39801	34523	17710	5313	4191	4169	4162	4155
PERCENT INCREASE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OVER BASELINE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: HDR SCIENCES, 31-OCT-80

and almost 450 percent of actual employment (labor force concept) in Beaver County in 1979. The project would induce average employment growth in the county of more than 30 percent annually from 1983 through 1989. By comparison, Sweetwater County, Wyoming, experienced average employment growth of 27 percent per year from 1971-74 due to rapid energy development in the area.

This rapid growth would transform the economy of Beaver County. One third of the county's labor force presently is employed in agriculture, with local government and retail trade the only other major employment sectors. This slow-growing, agriculture-dependent local economy would be converted in a few years into a predominantly service and trade economy serving the newly established M-X operating base.

Baseline 2 forecasts suggest boom-growth problems would be exacerbated by the possibility of significant amounts of molybdenum mining, alunite mining and processing, and geothermal power development in Beaver County during this same time period. Table 2.1-10 presents M-X and Baseline 2 employment projections. Compared to Baseline 1, if these developments are included in the projections along with M-X deployment, employment in 1989 is projected to be 10,800 jobs above trend-growth conditions. However, because the available resident labor force would be greater under Baseline 2, cumulative labor in-migration under M-X would be less, as Table 2.1-12, compared to Table 2.1-11, indicates.

Rapid growth in employment creates particular problems in rural areas with little or no developed economic base for accommodating rapid growth. Economic dislocation and localized inflation of wages, prices, and land values, would necessarily accompany this rapid growth and economic structure change. The extent of this dislocation will depend in part on the degree of planning and growth management which occurs to assist in the most rapid adjustment possible.

Other counties also would experience sharply defined boom-growth episodes. More than Beaver County, however, these counties would undergo periods of rapid "bust" as well. Table 2.1-9 indicates that in Eureka County, Nevada, DDA construction would create peak employment of 3,500 in 1988, more than five times the county's projected baseline employment in that year. Within two years, project-related employment would be reduced to zero with cumulative civilian labor in-migration equalling zero by 1992. Total employment in the county would decline to its baseline level of less than 700 persons. Localized wage-price escalation and shortages of labor and material could be significant during the period from 1986-89. Very little concurrent growth is expected in the county from other large projects.

Nye County would experience similar stresses from rapid employment growth, with M-X-related employment and cumulative labor in-migration peaking in 1988 at 6,400 jobs and 6,700 jobs, respectively. Employment growth would represent almost a tripling of county employment from trend-growth projections for that year while civilian labor in-migration would be over 180 percent of the county total civilian labor force in 1988. No other large projects are expected to affect Nye County.

It is likely that spillover impacts from the operating base at Coyote Spring would augment DDA construction effects on employment in Lincoln County, Nevada. M-X employment of persons permanently or temporarily residing in Lincoln County would reach almost 2,600 jobs in 1986, then decline to about 200 jobs after

Table 2.1-1. (Page 1 of 2)

## CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IMPACTS

PROPOSED ACTION: FUEL DEPLETION - NEVADAZ/HAH  
 BASE I AT COYOTE SPRINGS, NV (CLARK CO.)  
 BASE II AT HILFING OF BEAVER CO.)

COUNTY	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<b>CLARK</b>													
BASLINE	234077	242016	252409	262608	270441	277076	285583	293201	301028	308707	316555	324081	331416
WITH M-X	234077	243168	254337	267012	281762	297820	315670	335244	356321	378944	403152	428998	456433
DIFFERENCE	0	350	2129	7204	11721	19792	29697	40243	52321	68744	87376	109117	138017
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.1	0.8	2.7	4.3	7.1	10.7	13.8	17.2	21.2	25.5	30.6	36.5
OVER BASELINE													
<b>ELUREKA</b>													
BASLINE	597	608	620	634	646	657	669	680	693	705	718	730	741
WITH M-X	597	608	623	639	655	672	689	706	723	740	757	774	791
DIFFERENCE	0	0	3	5	9	15	20	26	30	35	39	44	50
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	1.4	2.3	3.0	3.8	4.3	5.0	5.4	6.0	6.7
OVER BASELINE													
<b>LINCOLN</b>													
BASLINE	1773	1814	1858	1907	1944	1978	2015	2050	2086	2121	2157	2191	2223
WITH M-X	1832	2074	3016	4202	4838	5385	5942	6507	7080	7660	8247	8840	9438
DIFFERENCE	59	260	1158	2375	2894	3407	3927	4457	4994	5539	6082	6649	7225
PERCENT INCREASE	3.3	14.3	62.3	124.5	148.9	171.7	194.8	217.9	239.9	261.1	281.9	302.6	323.1
OVER BASELINE													
<b>NYE</b>													
BASLINE	3220	3300	3386	3479	3555	3627	3704	3779	3856	3933	4009	4084	4156
WITH M-X	3220	3300	3386	3479	3555	3627	3704	3779	3856	3933	4009	4084	4156
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE													
<b>WHITE PINE</b>													
BASLINE	3227	3300	3455	3625	3822	4043	4287	4554	4844	5157	5494	5855	6240
WITH M-X	3227	3300	3455	3625	3822	4043	4287	4554	4844	5157	5494	5855	6240
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE													
<b>BEAVER</b>													
BASLINE	3019	3094	3194	3318	3466	3638	3834	4054	4300	4572	4871	5198	5553
WITH M-X	3019	3094	3194	3318	3466	3638	3834	4054	4300	4572	4871	5198	5553
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE													
<b>IRON</b>													
BASLINE	8191	8445	8770	9102	9337	9545	9764	9987	10215	10447	10680	10913	11146
WITH M-X	8191	8445	8770	9102	9337	9545	9764	9987	10215	10447	10680	10913	11146
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE													

Table 2.1-12. (Page 2 of 2)

<b>JUAB</b>														
BASLINE	2510	2956	3277	3561	3562	3621	3583	3438	3212	3262	3211	3358	3398	3398
WITH M-X	2510	2956	3277	3798	3583	6894	4603	3457	3212	3262	3311	3358	3398	3398
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	237	2021	3273	1070	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	56.7	90.4	78.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE														
<b>MILLARD</b>														
BASLINE	4843	5157	5448	7630	7525	7482	7467	6369	6072	6132	6200	6239	6310	6310
WITH M-X	4843	5157	7058	10071	9646	10088	11305	8538	6107	6167	6234	6293	6344	6344
DIFFERENCE	0	0	608	2461	2121	2406	3878	1969	35	35	34	34	34	34
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	9.4	32.3	28.2	31.3	51.4	30.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
OVER BASELINE														
<b>SALT LAKE/UTAH</b>														
BASLINE	405394	420442	437465	456051	466139	474967	482973	492238	500505	500760	516848	524332	531161	531161
WITH M-X	405394	420442	437465	456051	469867	479328	486753	492238	500505	508760	516848	524332	531161	531161
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	3728	4361	2780	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE														
<b>WASHINGTON</b>														
BASLINE	9258	9646	10030	10472	10760	11036	11359	11672	11993	12240	12493	12751	13014	13014
WITH M-X	9258	9646	10030	10472	10952	11337	11645	11898	12122	12343	12593	12848	13108	13108
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	192	301	286	226	129	103	100	97	94	94
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.7	2.5	1.9	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
OVER BASELINE														
<b>NEVADA 5-COUNTY TOTAL</b>														
BASLINE	242964	251868	261727	273753	282408	290721	298366	305547	313134	321075	329172	336921	344481	344481
WITH M-X	243023	252478	265427	287775	307509	313096	318527	316026	315112	322703	330787	338535	346094	346094
DIFFERENCE	59	610	3700	14022	25101	22375	20161	10479	1958	1628	1615	1614	1613	1613
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.2	1.4	5.1	8.9	7.7	6.8	3.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
OVER BASELINE														
<b>UTAH 7-COUNTY TOTAL</b>														
BASLINE	433215	450860	470544	491884	502849	511492	520625	528428	536591	545466	554192	562301	569711	569711
WITH M-X	433215	450860	471714	497583	516912	528493	534592	535485	537888	547998	556714	564817	572322	572322
DIFFERENCE	0	0	1170	5699	14063	17001	13967	7057	3297	2532	2522	2316	2511	2511
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	2.8	3.3	2.7	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
OVER BASELINE														
<b>DEPLOYMENT REGION TOTAL</b>														
BASLINE	676179	702728	732271	765637	785257	803213	818991	833975	849745	866541	883364	899232	914192	914192
WITH M-X	676238	703338	737141	785358	824421	841589	853119	851511	855000	870701	887501	903352	918316	918316
DIFFERENCE	59	610	4870	19721	39164	39376	34128	17536	5255	4160	4137	4130	4124	4124
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.1	0.7	2.6	5.0	4.9	4.2	2.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
OVER BASELINE														

SOURCE: HDR SCIENCES. 31-OCT-80

1990. These impacts would represent 140 percent of baseline employment at the peak and 10 percent of projected employment in the long run. No other large projects are expected to affect this county.

Iron, Millard, and, to a lesser extent, Juab counties, Utah, also would experience DDA and operating base spillover employment impacts. In all three cases, long-run growth is expected to be small enough that it would not significantly alter the local economies involved. Short-run boom-type employment conditions are, however, projected for both Millard and Juab counties. Cumulative employment impacts from other projects could exacerbate the negative aspects of this growth in Millard County, where the Intermountain Power Project would be located. M-X would produce a peak of 3,400 jobs in 1988 in Millard County, while M-X combined with other projects would generate 6,000 jobs over the trend-growth baseline as comparison between Tables 2.1-9 and 2.1-10 indicates. Cumulative impacts of M-X deployment and other projects in the county would amount to almost 140 percent of projected trend-growth employment in 1988.

A total of 10,700 M-X-related jobs would be created in Salt Lake and Utah counties, Utah, in the peak year of 1987, though this would represent only about 2 percent of baseline employment in that year. Long-run employment impacts in the Salt Lake City - Provo metropolitan areas would amount to only a few hundred jobs, less than 1 percent of long-term projected employment. The cumulative effects of M-X and other projects would not significantly alter these results.

Table 2.1-13 presents estimates of county-level employment impacts using the simulation model as well as the interindustry models. In general, county-level impact estimates are more sensitive to the methodology used than are the results at the regional level. The estimates presented in the table are for Alternative 3, since this is the only alternative for which comparable model runs are available. Iron and White Pine counties would experience large employment changes in each case because the operating bases would be located in these counties under Alternative 3. Peak interindustry employment estimates for these counties are 28-35 percent higher than the simulation estimates. Base-county long-term estimates are much more similar. In most DDA counties--Eureka, Lincoln, Nye, Juab, and Millard--the simulation results tend to be generally higher than the interindustry estimates.

These variations in results are at least partially attributable to general methodological differences, particularly:

- o The sensitivity of the interindustry results to assumptions about wage rates and the regional distribution of direct expenditures; and
- o The relationship between employment and population which underlies the simulation approach.

These variations are, however, indicative of the general level of uncertainty regarding the spatial distribution of project impacts. Because the interindustry analysis has been consistently applied to all the deployment options considered here, the results of this analysis form the basis for all socioeconomic impacts discussed in this report.

The results of the two analyses, disaggregated to the level of base and non-base counties, are presented graphically in Figure 2.1-3.

Table 2.1-13. Comparison of M-X employment impact estimates from interindustry and simulation methodologies, Alternative 3.

REGION	TREND-GROWTH EMPLOYMENT LABOR FORCE CONCEPT	INTER- INDUSTRY MODEL IMPACT ESTIMATES	IMPACT AS PERCENT OF BASELINE	TREND-GROWTH EMPLOYMENT ESTABLISHMENT CONCEPT	SIMULATION MODEL IMPACT ESTIMATES	IMPACT AS PERCENT OF BASELINE
Regional Total						
Peak Year (1987)	740,480	58,600	8	822,160	51,440	6
Long Term	849,580	17,850	2	949,240	18,980	2
Clark County, NV						
Peak Year 1986	248,840	8,590	4	271,170	3,410	1
Long Term	305,170	660	-	329,080	1,060	-
Eureka County, NV						
Peak Year (1988)	650	3,470	536	570	5,080	891
Long Term	720	0	0	630	0	0
Lincoln County, NV						
Peak Year (1986)	1,830	2,630	144	1,470	7,800	531
Long Term	2,090	230	11	1,690	10	1
Nye County, NV						
Peak Year (1988)	3,550	6,400	180	7,070	10,950	155
Long Term	3,990	20	1	7,650	10	0
White Pine County, UT						
Peak Year 1987	1,090	11,220	364	2,670	8,270	310
Long Term	3,510	7,140	203	3,140	5,930	189
Beaver County, UT						
Peak Year (1986)	2,210	2,570	116	1,740	30	2
Long Term	2,380	680	29	1,980	10	1
Iron County, UT						
Peak Year 1986	8,730	12,170	139	8,690	9,490	109
Long Term	10,280	7,560	74	10,170	7,830	77
Utah County, UT						
Peak Year 1987	2,570	2,740	107	2,800	4,280	153
Long Term	2,890	0	0	3,150	10	-
Millard County, UT						
Peak Year (1988)	1,830	1,210	72	1,760	1,830	129
Long Term	1,360	0	0	1,020	10	-
San Juan County, UT						
Peak Year 1987	447,110	10,350	2	507,860	11,360	2
Long Term	501,750	770	-	579,270	1,080	1
San Miguel County, NM						
Peak Year 1986	1,230	1,080	11	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Long Term	12,140	800	6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

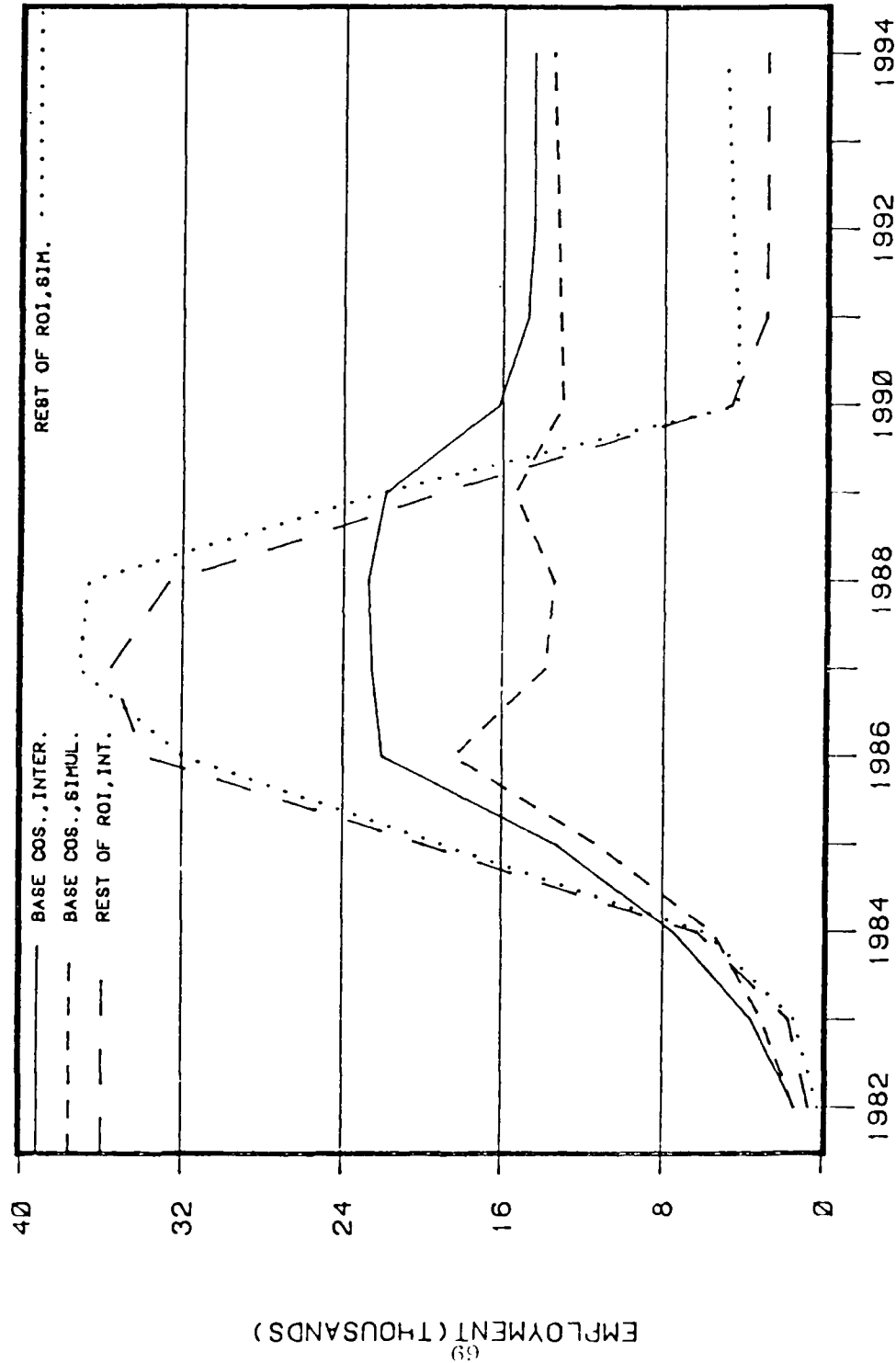
3939

1. The 1986 peak in 1986 of 1,170, 155 percent of baseline of 2,385.

2. The 1986 peak in 1986 of 1,170, 155 percent of baseline of 2,385.

3. The 1986 peak in 1986 of 1,170, 155 percent of baseline of 2,385.

# FULL DEPLOYMENT IN NEVADA/UTAH, INTERINDUSTRY AND SIMULATION RESULTS



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YEAR

Figure 2.1-3. M-X employment impacts for base counties and rest of ROI (these projections are for Alternative 3).



## **Mitigations**

The extent and severity of economic dislocation resulting from these episodes of rapid, large-scale growth depend on the strategies adopted to mitigate the adverse effects of this growth. Mitigative strategies could center on project design changes, economic development planning, and implementation and planning assistance funds. With respect to project design changes, personnel required for the three area support centers (ASCs) could be based at locations other than operating bases as this study assumes. Roughly 300 persons per ASC would be required, as would local procurement for food and other supplies. Geographic dispersal of personnel would tend to redistribute the workers, their families, and their expenditures away from operating base communities, reducing stress on local labor markets and generating smaller-scale growth in other communities.

Introduction or increased usage of labor saving technologies for both construction and operations also could decrease labor demands. Long distance commuting programs rather than inducing workers to live in rural communities could serve much the same purpose, and could be particularly important during DDA construction. Alternatively, programs with direct incentives for construction workers to locate their families in the metropolitan areas of Las Vegas or Salt Lake City - Provo also would minimize short-run boom growth in rural counties experiencing DDA construction.

Economic development planning activities could include extensive federal, state, and local preplanning and impact aid assistance. Any local industrial expansion could be time-phased so as to "smooth-out" growth peaks, lessening chances of labor or materials shortages or rapid escalation of their prices. This could be particularly important where competition for resources arises between M-X and other projects, e.g., IPP in Millard County. To meet initial demands, extensive importation of labor, and other resource inputs, as well as final goods, would reduce local market stress. Planning investments in industrial capacity consistent with long-run area needs, such as small scale business parks, or restaurants and motels, would lessen declines in project activity in the area. This is less appropriate in those rural areas where only technical facilities are planned where short-run adjustments such as importing goods and services may be a more appropriate way to cope with project needs. In these areas, no expansion of the local industrial base could reasonably be expected to supply the demands of the project, while overexpansion would lead to "bust-type" recession problems.

Local residents and businesses should also be made an integral part of community growth management planning. Job skill improvement seminars, information dissemination, worker relocation assistance, and contract negotiation classes, for example, coordinated by federal, state, and local manpower economic development specialists, would be required.

## **Demand, Supply, and Wage Escalation for Construction Crafts**

At the time of peak construction (1986) some 17,000 people will be in the construction work force. This is a major construction effort particularly in view of the limited labor supplies likely to be available in the ROI. Examination of craft-specific labor demand and supply is important in order to anticipate specific

problems and devise policies to mitigate them. The potential for labor shortages may exist for certain skills and in varying degrees. Concomitant with any important labor shortages will be pressure for local wage inflation which could linger in its impact for years. Detailed examination of craft-specific supply and demand also indicates the extent and nature of anticipated labor in-migration.

The analysis and data presented here are directed to the maximum impact case. That is, the focus is on supply and demand for the peak and near-peak construction labor demand years. Craft-specific labor supply is derived from estimates of occupational employment in 1985 which are independently produced by each state's Employment Security Agency in cooperation with and coordinated by the U.S. Department of Labor. From these, state and metropolitan area factors for employment by occupation were derived to extend the analysis appropriate to the M-X deployment plan. In some cases state projections were used directly (Utah Occupational Employment Projection 1980-1985, Utah Department of Employment Security, Salt Lake City, 1980, and Occupational Projections Program, Nevada Employment Security Department, Carson City). Occupation projections developed by the states are indicative of trends in occupational growth and are used in the same spirit in the analysis below. No allowance is made for cyclical fluctuations in the economy, though the coincidence of cyclical events with the M-X construction program could significantly alter the conclusions presented.

Table 2.1-14 presents projections of craft-specific employment and M-X demand for labor in 1985 and 1986. Craft employment projections in column (1) reflect the totals for the entire states of Nevada and Utah while column (2) is restricted to the 13 counties of the impact region. These are the two labor availability zones. Labor availability is defined as the total number of persons projected to be employed in 1985 in the respective crafts under non-M-X conditions. Columns (3) and (6) show the currently planned demand for labor by the M-X system. Columns (4), (5) and (7), (8) show the proportion of available labor that would be required by M-X construction.

Attention is directed to columns (7) and (8) which show the maximum demand (1986) compared with the expected employment (supply) for the two states combined (col. 7) and for the smaller region (col. 8). It is evident that in the impact region M-X requirements are large with the exception of restaurant workers, miscellaneous crafts, and laborers.

Table 2.1-15 focuses on (i) workers likely to be available for M-X employment by geographic zone, (ii) specific crafts likely to be in short supply, (iii) the magnitude of the shortage, and (iv) where the short-fall is likely to appear. In columns (1) to (4) are the estimated number and percent of workers expected to be obtainable by M-X in the impact counties and the 2-state area. These estimates are derived by assuming 10 percent of the total craft employment can be hired for M-X, a proportion that is used as a proxy for the degree of flexibility in the labor supply.

Other reasonable proportions could be applied but would not change the major results in any substantial way. The use of this fraction means that M-X construction could employ around 10 percent of the estimated craftsmen without significant

Table 2.1-14. Projected employment and estimated M-X-related direct construction labor demand by craft, Nevada/Utah, full deployment, peak demand years, 1985-1986.

CRAFT	1985 STATE EMPLOYMENT	PROJECTED REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT 1985	M-X CONSTRUCTION LABOR DEMAND 1985	M-X LABOR UTILIZATION 1985		M-X PEAK CONSTRUCTION LABOR DEMAND 1986	M-X LABOR UTILIZATION 1986	
				STATES <sup>1</sup>	REGION <sup>2</sup>		STATES <sup>1</sup>	REGION <sup>2</sup>
Electrician	20,500	3,000	1,380	10.1	124.0	3,750	16.0	37.9
Electrician, High Voltage	100	4,500	1,100	21.0	48.8	3,140	33.8	71.2
Electrician, Low Voltage	1	17,700	1,400	4.2	7.9	1,220	6.6	12.5
Electrician, Utility		70	64	32.5	191.4	1,020	51.8	146.0
Electrician, Industrial		8,000	800	4.1	10.8	1,360	7.2	17.0
Electrician, Commercial	8	800	64	6.0	114.2	850	7.9	23.4
Electrician, Residential	100	1,000	640	6.0	20.8	850	15.2	32.7
Electrician, General	11,4	18,10	760	1.8	4.1	1,190	2.0	6.6
Electrician, Maintenance	100	10,00	640	5	1.1	850	6.9	1.7

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1. States include Nevada, Utah, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and Oklahoma.

2. Region includes Nevada, Utah, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and Oklahoma.

3. Data for 1985 are based on the 1980 Census of the Manufacturing and Construction Industries, and the 1980 Census of the Population and Housing.

4. Data for 1986 are based on the 1980 Census of the Manufacturing and Construction Industries, and the 1980 Census of the Population and Housing.

5. Data for 1985 are based on the 1980 Census of the Manufacturing and Construction Industries, and the 1980 Census of the Population and Housing.

6. Data for 1986 are based on the 1980 Census of the Manufacturing and Construction Industries, and the 1980 Census of the Population and Housing.

Table 2.1-15. Craft-specific construction labor availability in 1985 by geographic zone, Nevada/Utah, full deployment, peak M-X construction labor requirements, 1986.

LABOR CATEGORY	CRAFT LABOR AVAILABLE <sup>1</sup> IN IMPACT COUNTIES <sup>2</sup>		CRAFT LABOR AVAILABLE <sup>1</sup> IN TWO-STATE AREA		NET EXCESS OF LABOR OVER IMPACT COUNTY AND STATE AVAILABILITY <sup>3</sup>		TOTAL REQUIRED BY M-X
	NUMBER	% OF REQUIRED <sup>4</sup>	NUMBER	% OF REQUIRED <sup>5</sup>	NUMBER	% OF REQUIRED <sup>6</sup>	NUMBER
Teamsters	990	26.4	1,360	36.3	1,400	37.3	3,750
Operating Engineers	440	13.3	530	16.4	2,280	70.4	3,240
Laborers	2,220	100.0	—	—	0	0	2,220
Iron Workers	70	6.7	127	12.5	823	80.6	1,020
Carpenters	800	58.9	1,900	80.9	0	0	1,360
Electricians	380	44.7	400	47.1	80	9.4	850
Plumbers/Pipefitters	260	30.6	300	35.3	290	34.1	850
Misc. Crafts	1,190	100.0	—	—	0	0	1,190
Restaurant Workers	850	100.0	—	—	0	0	850
Total	7,190	47.0			4,793	31.2	15,300 <sup>7</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Assumes 10 percent of craft supply is available for employment on project.

<sup>2</sup>Outside impact counties (i.e., balance of state) in Nevada and Utah.

<sup>3</sup>13-county region in Nevada/Utah.

<sup>4</sup>Col. 1 ÷ Col. 7.

<sup>5</sup>Col. 3 ÷ Col. 7.

<sup>6</sup>Col. 5 ÷ Col. 7.

<sup>7</sup>Exclusive of contractor's staff.

Source: HDR Sciences.

labor market repercussions such as wage inflation or substantial in-migration of labor. This flexibility of supply can come from a variety of local sources, including:

- o Re-employment of unemployed craftsmen;
- o Interindustry mobility of labor (e.g., unskilled labor upgraded and trained for truck driving);
- o Labor force re-entry (e.g., some persons with relevant skills recently retired or not currently looking for work may be induced to accept M-X employment or replace those who do in other occupations);
- o Time gap in supply estimate versus peak demand. The supply estimates are for 1985 while peak demand is not anticipated until 1986 or later. In the mean time, ordinary increase in the supply of labor will take place;
- o Displacement of competing labor demand. Non-M-X projects that may demand some of the same types of craftsmen may be delayed or cancelled in view of a "tight" labor market, thus representing a net freeing up of labor. This can take place even without actual wage inflation as plans are reevaluated and/or delayed if the alternative is a necessary bidding up of the wage rate.

Columns (1) and (2) of Table 2.1-15 contain the estimated number of impact county craft workers expected to be employed by M-X construction. Almost one-half of the 15,300 workers demanded may well be available in the 13-county region. It is likely that virtually all of the project needs for laborers, miscellaneous crafts, and restaurant workers can be filled locally. Significant numbers of carpenters (59 percent) and electricians (45 percent) could be local. The most difficult local supply situation will exist for iron workers (7 percent of requirements) and operating engineers (13 percent of requirements).

As far as the entire states of Nevada and Utah are concerned, columns (3) and (4), virtually all the required carpenters and electricians should be obtainable in the two-state area. To avoid double counting, the percent of requirements listed in column (4) is in addition to those in column (1). Thus, it appears that about 69 percent (10,500 workers) of all required craft labor should be obtainable in the two-state area. This supply includes virtually all laborers, carpenters, electricians, miscellaneous crafts, and restaurant workers.

Crafts where demand-supply imbalances exist in the two-state area are evident in columns (5) and (6). It appears that significant shortages of labor would occur in both the impact region and the two-state area for teamsters, operating engineers, iron workers, and plumbers/pipefitters.

Most critical will be iron workers where some 81 percent (820) will have to be recruited outside Nevada/Utah. Large absolute numbers of experienced teamsters (1,400) and operating engineers (2,280) will likely be unobtainable in Nevada/Utah. Finally, a small number of plumbers/pipefitters (290) will be needed from the

outside, and perhaps a few electricians. In total, almost 4,800 workers (31 percent of project needs) will not likely be readily available in Nevada/Utah. These estimates represent the maximum problem situation of peak project demands (1986). Preceding and subsequent project construction years should provide substantially less difficulty and allow transition time to achieve employment targets.

Several qualitative conclusions can be drawn from this analysis.

- o The majority of required labor is likely to be obtainable in the bistate region.
- o Most unskilled and many semi-skilled craft jobs can be filled within the region.
- o In-migration of construction workers will likely be dominated by teamsters and operating engineers unless there is an effort made to upgrade and train local people for these jobs. With appropriate training, much of this potential in-migration probably could be avoided.
- o Large numbers of iron workers and plumbers/pipefitters are unavailable in the construction area. This situation is not unusual on large projects of almost any type and location. These craftsman traditionally travel and/or move to jobs.
- o The bulk of construction migration appears to be limited to within and between the two state Nevada/Utah area. Combining this with the use of construction camps for housing workers is likely to result in a large number of in-migrants without dependents who can be described as "travelers," workers who temporarily live at the work site but who travel home weekly or less often.

The impacts of this excess demand for labor on construction wages depend on the degree of labor mobility. In the extreme case of no labor mobility, a rise in labor demand, such as for M-X construction, will result in virtually no additional labor supply and rapidly rising wage rates. The other extreme case is total or perfect mobility, where any increase in the demand for labor is instantly matched with an adequate increase in supply and no wage escalation. Reality lies between these extremes.

Conditions necessary to achieve total mobility are (i) full information available to workers regarding job wages, hours, and working conditions and (ii) costless entry into the expanding labor market. In reality, neither of these conditions is ever fully met and consequently a rise in labor demand is commonly associated with both rising employment and rising wage rates. Ignorance of job opportunities is common, and changing employers is anything but costless for the worker. Labor mobility can be geographic, between industries, between occupations, between employers, and between labor force participation and nonparticipation. Each and every type of mobility has cost associated with it under the best of circumstances and the higher these costs, the higher wages must rise to overcome them and bring forth additional

supplies of labor. Moreover, there are institutional barriers to mobility of labor such as those exemplified by union hiring hall practices and employer discrimination.

Construction craft unions with jurisdiction over a job site are pledged to provide the "needed" number of craft journeymen desired by the contractor. This obligation is part of the quid-pro-quo of the collective bargaining agreement. On large construction projects, the union often exhausts the local supply of craft journeymen before satisfying the manning requirements of the job. It is common practice, under these circumstances, for local union officers to contact other union locals in nearby areas to recruit additional labor. Journeymen obtained in this manner frequently are required to spend considerable time and money commuting to the job site, and consequently the recruiting effort may not be successful unless there is considerable slack in employment. Thus, on some large construction projects, the call for journeymen from nearby union locals is still insufficient to meet demand. At this point, the contractor is faced with a variety of options. He can, under typical construction labor contracts, hire nonunion labor to meet his requirements and thereby invoke the displeasure of the union. Another alternative is to offer added monetary inducements to make long distance commuting desirable.

Some large contractors/owners will attempt to avoid this result by placing pressure on the union at the national level to fulfill the local unions' labor supply obligations. While this may be helpful for some employers, it is used reluctantly by contractors who must maintain a continuing working relationship with the union and/or locals affected. Moreover, in practice, the results are quite mixed. Effective cooperation has been experienced with national officials of the United Association (plumbers/pipefitters), whereas similar efforts with some other construction craft unions have not been very successful. More often, the contractor will elect to increase the monetary inducement to make travel more attractive (Dennehy, 1980).

There are a wide variety of devices employed to attract traveling journeymen. Since wage rates are stipulated by the collective bargaining agreement, direct wage increases are typically not used, and other means become necessary. The most obvious method is to pay workers a mileage or per diem rate in addition to their wages. Another frequently used technique is to offer scheduled overtime employment. By adjusting the mileage rate or the level of overtime, the employer usually can attract sufficient skilled labor to meet his demands. Additional problems can be created, however, since extensive use of travelers or overtime work frequently results in increased labor turnover rates and absenteeism. Moreover, scheduled overtime is often found to become self-defeating after a short period of time as labor productivity declines and costs rise (The Business Roundtable, 1974).

Large construction projects on remote sites where the union is unable to supply sufficient labor and the contractor is unwilling to go outside the union or apply pressure to the national union face almost predictable labor cost escalations, at least for some critical crafts. That is not to say they will experience delays in construction due to labor shortages, but most likely their labor costs will rise.

Another alternative course of action in the face of an anticipated shortage of labor in a particular craft is to undertake to train or upgrade local workers. This is

a primary strategy used by many nonunion employers. Unionized employers would find it useful to secure the cooperation of the local unions for an effective training program to be implemented. It is not usually in the union's interest to encourage training programs to expand the supply of locally available trained union labor, especially if the construction project is of short duration and is large relative to the local supply of labor. The project completion in that case will likely saturate the local area with trained but unemployed craftsmen to compete with existing union members for declining job opportunities.

Construction project delays due to the unavailability of sufficient skilled labor are not frequently cited as very prominent reasons for significant construction delays. This suggests that contractors are able to overcome specific local labor shortages through one of several of the above devices. The question is one of costs. Indeed, as one looks at the availability of craft labor there is a sufficient supply for a given project depending on how far journeymen are willing to travel and how willing the contractor is to induce them to travel.

The assessment of construction labor supply and demand in this report leads to the conclusion that for a number of craft groups there is likely to be an excess demand at peak and at near-peak construction activity. This raises the probability of labor market pressure to escalate wages in the construction industry and elsewhere. The purpose of this section is to arrive at some preliminary estimates of the range of construction wage increases that may be anticipated. No account is made of the absolute or relative bargaining strength of the craft unions likely to be involved in M-X construction, or for normal fluctuations in general business activity. All values are in 1980 dollars.

The excess demand by craft and its proportion of the two-state area supply of relevant craftsmen is taken from the preceding analysis (Table 2.1-15). Second, current (first-half of 1980) union wage rates in the area were determined. Third, a range of labor supply elasticity coefficients was selected and the M-X-induced increase in the current wage was calculated. Consequently, the resulting estimates reflect only a guide to a range of wage increases that are assumed to respond primarily to the degree of labor market excess demand. It is in this spirit and with these limitations that these estimates should be viewed.

The following definitions were used:

Excess Demand - The number of workers demanded at peak construction employment in excess of the two-state estimate of craft employment in 1985 plus an added 10 percent flexibility due to unemployment, labor mobility, and competitive project displacement.

Elasticity Coefficient - Ratio of the proportionate change in labor supplied, divided by the proportionate change in the wage rate necessary to achieve the changed labor supply.

Wage Rate - The total of money hourly wages, per diem, travel allowance, subsistence allowance, scheduled overtime, and the value of all fringe benefits.



Wage Escalation - A rise in the wage rate due to an increase in labor demand relative to supply. It is a rise in construction wages relative to other wages and prices.

The relationship between excess labor demand, labor response, and changing wage rates is determined by the wage elasticity of labor supply. For example, an excess labor demand of, say, 5 percent would require a 5 percent increase in the quantity of labor supplied to satisfy it. The elasticity coefficient indicates the percent increase in wage necessary to bring forth more labor. If the elasticity coefficient is 1.5, then to achieve a 5 percent increase in labor supply wages must rise 3.3 percent. Actually trying to estimate labor supply elasticities is very complex, and generally results in estimates that are not transferable (i.e., unique to the data used for estimating them). Consequently, this analysis provides a menu of plausible coefficients to give some idea of the range of wage increase possibilities. Each elasticity assumption is not equally probable. For example, teamsters are highly interchangeable between industries, and the skills are not difficult to learn compared to many other construction crafts (e.g., pipefitters). Consequently, teamsters would display a higher elasticity of supply than pipefitters.

Table 2.1-16 sets forth the estimated excess demand for various crafts, their current wage rates, and estimates of a range of possible escalated wage rates under several possible supply elasticity conditions. It is clear that the pressure on wages will be heavy for iron workers and operating engineers but considerably smaller pressure will exist for teamsters and pipefitters. Wage increases in one craft cannot be considered in isolation from wages in other crafts, since considerable efforts are made by the craft unions to maintain traditional wage relationships. No such interaction is built into the present estimates. Also, it should again be emphasized that the potential wage escalations in Columns (4) to (6) may appear in a variety of forms and not just as increases in the workers' hourly wage rate.

### **Split Deployment**

This split deployment alternative would locate an operating base at Coyote Spring in Clark County, Nevada, and 100 missiles in the Nevada/Utah ROI. The second operating base would be located near Clovis, in Curry County, New Mexico, and 100 missiles would be deployed in Texas/New Mexico. Compared to full deployment in Nevada/Utah, this alternative would result in minimal employment impacts in some ROI counties, and effects at the ROI level would be nearly halved in magnitude. Figure 2.1-4 presents locations of NDA facilities, construction camps, and the first operating base in Coyote Spring Valley.

### **Direct Employment**

Direct labor requirements in the region peak at 17,400 jobs in 1986 with most employment concentrated in the construction trades. Table 2.1-17 presents direct labor requirements for split basing in Nevada/Utah. Compared to full deployment labor requirements (Table 2.1-2), Table 2.1-17 indicates that substantially fewer construction workers would be required, as would fewer operations personnel. The

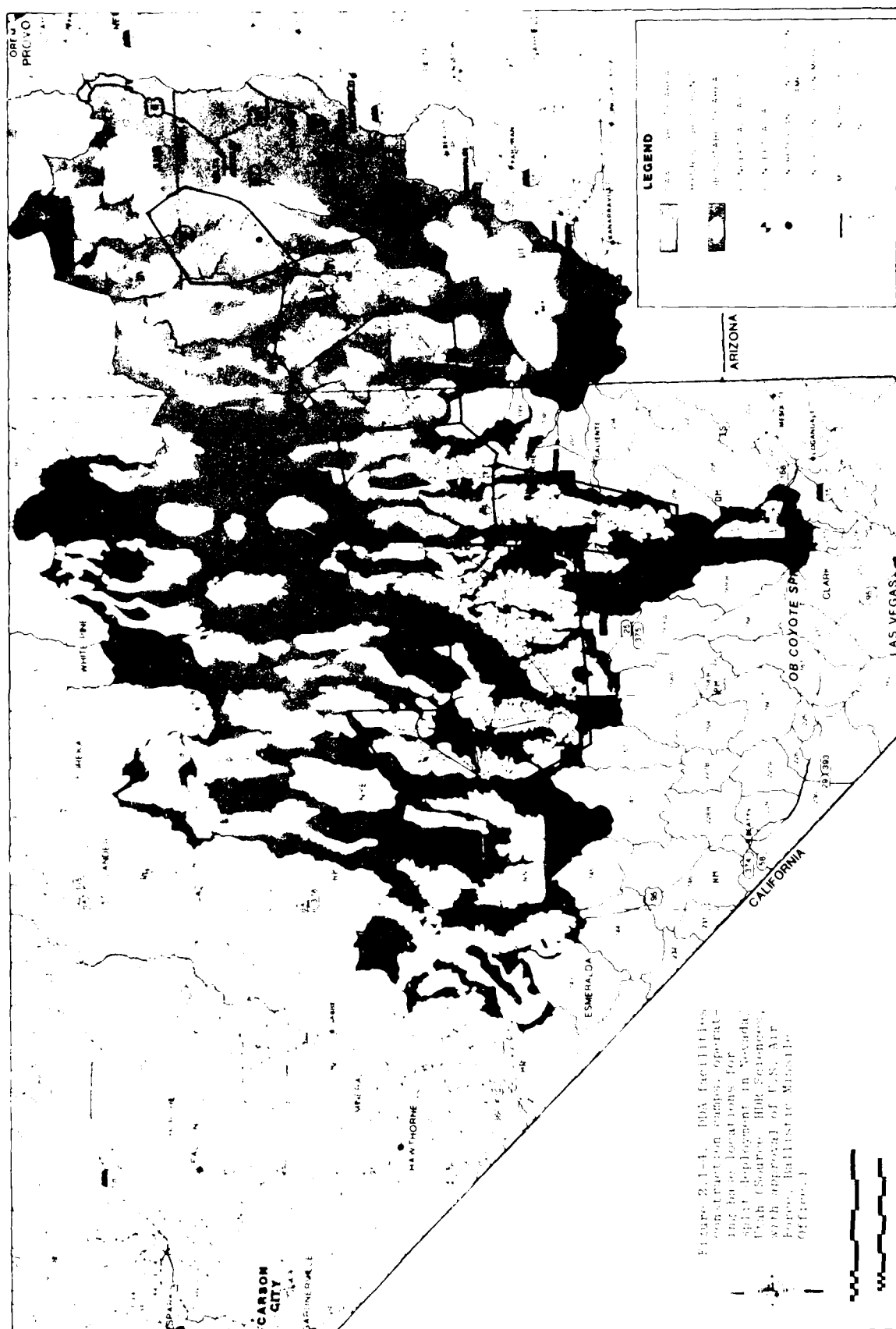


Table 2.1-16. Estimates of wage escalation<sup>1</sup> due to M-X-related excess peak labor demand<sup>2</sup> selected construction crafts, Nevada/Utah, full deployment.

CRAFTS	1986 EXCESS DEMAND		MEAN WAGE  RATE <sup>3</sup> (DOLLARS/HR.)	ESTIMATE <sup>1</sup> DEMAND ESCALATED WAGE RATES (DOLLARS/HR.)		
	NUMBER	PERCENT		SELECTED LABOR SUPPLY ELASTICITY COEFFICIENTS <sup>2</sup>		
				0.5	1.0	1.5
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Teamsters	1,400	6.0	\$12.52	\$14.02	\$13.27	\$13.02
Operating Engineers	2,280	23.8	16.16	23.75	20.00	18.73
Iron Workers	823	41.8	14.10	25.86	19.99	18.03
Pipefitters/plumbers	290	5.2	16.68	18.41	17.54	17.26
Laborers	0	--	--	--	--	--
Electricians	0	--	--	--	--	--

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<sup>1</sup>1980 dollars. No adjustment is made for the background rate of inflation nor cyclical fluctuations in general business conditions.

<sup>2</sup>Excess demand is the amount by which M-X-direct construction employment exceeds 110 percent of the 1985 projected occupational employment in the 2-state area.

<sup>3</sup>Wage rate is the mean union money wage plus estimated fringe benefits of several two-state metropolitan areas in effect in first half of 1980. Wage may also take the form of per diem, travel subsistence allowances and scheduled overtime work.

<sup>4</sup>Elasticity is the proportionate rate of change of wages relative to a given proportionate rate of change in labor demand/supply. Elasticity coefficient equals percent change in labor supply ÷ percent change in wages.

Source: HDE Seminars, September 5, 1980.

Table 2.1-17. Total M-X system personnel requirements,  
split deployment, Nevada/Utah, 1982-1990.

EMPLOYMENT TYPE	PERSONNEL								
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
<u>Construction</u>									
DDA		100	1,900	6,200	6,750	6,350	4,500	1,200	
Base	1,100	1,850	2,400	2,050	1,250				
Subtotal	1,100	1,950	4,300	8,250	8,000	6,350	4,500	1,200	
<u>A&amp;CC</u>									
DDA		50	100	1,350	2,300	1,650	900	950	
Base		250	700	1,350	2,150	2,150	2,100	2,000	50
Subtotal		300	800	2,700	4,450	3,800	3,000	2,950	50
<u>Operations</u>									
Base			1,250	2,450	3,700	4,950	6,250	7,400	7,400
Total	1,100	2,250	6,350	13,400	16,150	15,100	13,750	11,550	7,450

Source: HDR Sciences, with approval of U.S. Air Force, Ballistic Missile Office.

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timing of the project would remain essentially the same, however, with construction employment beginning in 1982 and terminating seven years later. Assembly and checkout personnel requirements would be less than for full deployment. Operations personnel would be required starting in 1984, with full operational capability reached in 1989.

Table 2.1-18 presents construction personnel estimates by camp location, and Table 2.1-19 details requirements for assembly and checkout and operations employees. Compared to peak construction camp employment of 17,600 in 1986 at 18 camp locations across the Nevada/Utah ROI under full deployment, these tables indicate that under split deployment, only eight camps would be utilized and camp employment would peak in the same year at about 9,000 employees.

Locating the first operating base at Coyote Spring Valley will directly create jobs for about 1,100 construction workers in 1982, rapidly build to 7,100 workers by 1986, peak at 9,400 workers in 1989, then decline and stabilize at 7,400 base employees. Table 2.1-19 indicates that base operations begin in 1984; employment builds rapidly, and stabilizes at 7,400 employees, of which 85 percent would be military personnel. This long-run figure is virtually the same as that forecast for the Coyote Spring location under full deployment, but only 56 percent of total operational requirements for the ROI under full deployment.

#### **Indirect and Total M-X Related Employment**

Table 2.1-20 presents estimates of total project-related employment. It indicates the rapid build-up of indirect employment, to a peak of 17,500 jobs in 1986, a figure which is about 60 percent of the comparable figure under full deployment. In the long run (1992 and beyond), indirect employment stabilizes at about 2,900 jobs, 60 percent of long run indirect employment under the Proposed Action. Total project-related employment peaks at 33,600 jobs in 1986, roughly 5 percent of the projected Baseline 1 employment level. This peak employment is about 56 percent of that created in the ROI under the Proposed Action. Over the long run, 10,300 jobs would be created. This is just over 1 percent of the region's 1992 Baseline 1 employment of 836,000 jobs, and compares with 18,400 long-run jobs created under the full deployment option analyzed earlier.

#### **Regional Labor Force Impacts**

Table 2.1-21 indicates that cumulative labor force in-migration could reach 18,100 in 1986, 45 percent of civilian in-migration projected under the Proposed Action. In-migration of this magnitude would be only 2 percent of the region's projected Baseline 1 civilian labor force of 770,000 persons in 1986. Cumulative civilian labor in-migration stabilizes at about 1,500 persons, 2,700 less than under the Proposed Action. The effect of including other projects on cumulative civilian labor in-migration is presented in Table 2.1-22 and is negligible.

#### **County Level Effects**

With fewer DDA facilities and only one operating base in Nevada/Utah, Eureka, White Pine, Juab, and Washington counties are forecast to receive negligible

Table 2.1-18. Personnel required for construction of DDA facilities and OB, split deployment, Nevada/Utah, 1982-1990.

CAMP NUMBER	CONSTRUCTION PERSONNEL								
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1		100	1,000	1,500	150				
2					200	950	1,600	500	
3				50	750	1,900	800		
4			50	700	2,150	1,200			
5			350	1,700	650				
6			500	2,000	1,750	300			
7				250	1,100	1,900	500		
8						100	1,600	700	
Subtotal		100	1,900	6,200	6,750	6,350	4,500	1,200	
OB/DAA	1,100	1,850	2,400	2,050	1,250				
Total	1,100	1,950	4,300	8,250	8,000	6,350	4,500	1,200	

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<sup>1</sup>See Figure 2.1-5.

Source: HDF Sciences, with approval of U.S. Air Force, Ballistic Missile Office.

Table 2.1-19. Personnel required for assembly and checkout and operations, split deployment, Nevada/Utah, 1982-1990.

CAMP NUMBER AND EMPLOY- MENT TYPE	A & CO AND OPERATIONS PERSONNEL								
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1		50	50	400	200	50			
2						100	350	450	
3					300	450	200	50	
4				200	600	350			
5				400	250	100			
6			50	250	600	200			
7				100	350	400	150		
8							200	450	
Subtotal		50	100	1,350	2,300	1,650	900	950	
OB/DAA		250	700	1,350	2,150	2,150	2,100	2,000	50
Total		300	800	2,700	4,450	3,800	3,000	2,950	50
Operations									
Officer			100	200	300	400	500	600	600
Enlisted			950	1,900	2,850	3,800	4,800	5,700	5,700
Civilian			200	350	550	750	950	1,100	1,100
Total			1,250	2,450	3,700	4,950	6,250	7,400	7,400

2552

See Figure 2.1-5.

Sources: HDE Sciences; U.S. Air Force, Ballistic Missile Office; and Strategic Air Command.

Table 1-1-1

MY RELATED SYSTEM EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT IN DEPLOYMENT REGION

ALTERNATIVE BA (UNIT DEPLOYMENT (7-100) NEVADA/UTAH  
 (NOT LATER THAN 1990) (NO CLAIMS)

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT	NUMBER OF JOBS													
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	
TECHNICAL FACILITIES														
CONSTRUCTION	0	100	1900	6200	6750	6350	4500	1200	0	0	0	0	0	
ASSEMBLY + CONSTRUCT	0	5	100	1000	2100	1650	900	950	0	0	0	0	0	
BASE														
CONSTRUCTION	1100	1800	2400	2600	1050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ASSEMBLY AND CHECKOUT	0	250	200	1350	2150	2150	2100	2000	50	0	0	0	0	
OPERATIONS														
OFFICERS	0	0	100	200	300	400	500	600	400	600	600	600	600	
EMPLOYED PERSONNEL	0	0	950	1900	2450	3000	4000	5700	5700	5700	5700	5700	5700	
CIVILIANS	0	0	200	300	500	750	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	
TOTAL DIRECT	1100	2050	6350	13400	16150	15100	13750	11550	7450	7400	7400	7400	7400	
INDIRECT	1713	4562	9119	14045	17437	15203	13133	8079	3850	2943	2943	2943	2943	
TOTAL	2813	6612	14469	27445	33587	30303	26883	19629	11300	10343	10343	10343	10343	

SOURCE: MOR SCIENCES, 31-OCT-89



Table 2.1-21.

TOTAL CIVILIAN M & X RELATED EMPLOYMENT, AVAILABLE RESIDENT LABOR FORCE,  
AND NET CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IMPACT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE  
FOR DEPLOYMENT REGION  
ALTERNATIVE BA SPLIT DEPLOYMENT (70/30) - NEVADA/UTAH (1)  
BASE 1 AT COVOTE SPRINGS, NV (CLARK CO.)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
TOTAL CIVILIAN M & X RELATED EMPLOYMENT	2813	6311	13419	26166	30477	26483	21584	13329	5000	4065	4043	4043	4043
AVAILABLE RESIDENT LABOR FORCE	21203	21973	22819	23716	24329	24903	25506	26100	26699	27267	27844	28389	28909
NET CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IMPACT	55	506	4104	14599	18103	15148	10484	5658	1607	1534	1532	1531	1530

SOURCE: HDR SCIENCES, 31 OCT 80

Table 2.1-22.

TOTAL CIVILIAN M & X RELATED EMPLOYMENT, AVAILABLE RESIDENT LABOR FORCE,  
AND NET CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IMPACT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE  
FOR DEPLOYMENT REGION  
ALTERNATIVE BA SPLIT DEPLOYMENT (70/30) - NEVADA/UTAH  
BASE 1 AT COVOTE SPRINGS, NV (CLARK CO.)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
TOTAL CIVILIAN M & X RELATED EMPLOYMENT	2813	6311	13419	26166	30477	26483	21584	13329	5000	4065	4043	4043	4043
AVAILABLE RESIDENT LABOR FORCE	21276	22106	23023	24157	24853	25472	26024	26512	27035	27613	28200	28753	29283
NET CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IMPACT	55	506	4082	14697	17957	15057	10404	5658	1607	1534	1532	1531	1530

SOURCE: HDR SCIENCES, 31 OCT 80

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HENNINGSON DURHAM AND RICHARDSON SANTA BARBARA CA F/6 16/1  
M-X ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNICAL REPORT. ALTERNATIVE POTENTIAL DEPLO--ETC(U)  
DEC 80 F04704-78-C-0029  
M-X-ETR-2 NL

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employment impacts under this alternative. Lincoln, Nye, Beaver, and Millard counties would experience short-run "boom-bust" impacts from construction and assembly and checkout of the DDA. The operating base located at Coyote Spring would have its greatest direct and induced employment effects in Clark County, although significant long-run spillover employment is likely in Lincoln County. As local suppliers attempt to meet project requirements and demands created by construction employees, employment would also be created in the Salt Lake City - Provo metropolitan area (Salt Lake and Utah counties).

Table 2.1-23 presents county level employment impacts by place of residence and compares them to Baseline 1 employment forecasts. Table 2.1-24 presents the same impact estimates, but compares them to Baseline 2 employment forecasts.

Well over half of peak-year jobs and most long-run M-X-related employment would be generated in Clark County. At the peak, M-X employment impacts on Clark County would equal about 19,000 jobs, and represent an increase of 8 percent above either Baseline 1 employment of 248,800 jobs or Baseline 2 employment of 249,300 jobs in 1986. Peak employment would be roughly 80 percent of that forecast for the county under the Proposed Action, the result of less indirect employment associated with DDA construction and base procurement. Over the long run, the net increase in employment would be about 10,200 jobs, virtually the same as that forecast for the Proposed Action, and 99 percent of all long-run jobs in Nevada/Utah required under split deployment. Over the forecast period, 1982-1994, annual Baseline 1 employment growth is projected to equal slightly less than 3 percent; M-X-induced employment would increase this average annual figure slightly.

Labor force in-migration estimates on a county-by-county basis are presented in Tables 2.1-25 and 2.1-26 for Baselines 1 and 2, respectively. They indicate significant short-run effects in Lincoln, Nye, Beaver, and Millard counties. However, no permanent civilian labor in-migration is forecast. In Clark County, on the other hand, cumulative civilian labor in-migration would stabilize at 1,400 persons by 1991, as Table 2.1-25 indicates, virtually the same impact as under the Proposed Action.

#### **Demand, Supply, and Wage Escalation for Construction Crafts**

Tables 2.1-27 through 2.1-29 present estimates of demand, supply, and wage escalation impacts of M-X deployment on construction craft labor. These impacts are substantially less than for full deployment in Nevada/Utah.

#### **INCOME AND EARNINGS**

Direct project construction and operations employment as well as induced secondary employment growth will generate large increases in deployment area incomes. Peak earnings, attributable to M-X in Nevada/Utah could reach as high as \$1,180 million, and even in a relatively large, well-developed regional economy, earnings growth of this magnitude could trigger some wage-price inflation. Boom growth is likely in towns adjacent to operating bases, and at least over a short run period of time, in communities throughout the designated deployment area.

Earnings impacts are closely related to employment effects, detailed in ETR-27.

Table 2.1-23. (Page 1 of 2)

## EMPLOYMENT IMPACTS (BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE, INCLUDING MILITARY)

ALTERNATIVE BA SPLIT DEPLOYMENT (70/30) - NEVADA/UTAH (L)  
BASE 1 AT COYOTE SPRINGS, NV (CLARK CO.)

COUNTY	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<b>CLARK</b>													
BASELINE	213728	223718	232478	241692	248843	255655	262840	269947	277217	284281	291501	298424	305172
WITH M-X	218437	229750	244372	259501	268671	274240	281534	289514	298067	294462	301647	308590	315338
DIFFERENCE	4669	16032	11894	17809	19828	18585	18714	15967	10850	10181	10166	10166	10166
PERCENT INCREASE													
OVER BASELINE	1.3	2.7	5.1	7.4	8.0	7.3	7.1	5.9	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3
<b>EUREKA</b>													
BASELINE	578	588	600	613	624	635	647	658	671	683	695	707	718
WITH M-X	578	588	600	613	625	636	649	660	671	683	695	707	718
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE													
OVER BASELINE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>LINCOLN</b>													
BASELINE	1667	1705	1746	1790	1825	1857	1891	1925	1959	1992	2026	2057	2088
WITH M-X	1731	1984	2624	3745	2779	3142	3790	3005	2125	2136	2170	2201	2232
DIFFERENCE	84	279	1078	1955	954	1285	1899	1080	166	146	144	144	144
PERCENT INCREASE													
OVER BASELINE	5.0	16.4	61.7	109.2	52.3	69.2	100.4	56.1	8.5	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.9
<b>NYE</b>													
BASELINE	3091	3167	3250	3338	3411	3480	3554	3626	3700	3774	3847	3919	3988
WITH M-X	3091	3167	3676	5385	6541	5865	5561	4670	3721	3776	3847	3919	3988
DIFFERENCE	0	0	426	2047	3130	2385	2007	1044	21	2	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE													
OVER BASELINE	0.0	0.0	13.1	61.3	91.8	68.5	56.5	28.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>WHITE PINE</b>													
BASELINE	2865	2892	2925	2962	3024	3085	3141	3208	3276	3338	3400	3459	3514
WITH M-X	2865	2892	2963	3139	3288	3348	3366	3300	3287	3339	3400	3459	3514
DIFFERENCE	0	0	38	177	264	263	225	92	11	1	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE													
OVER BASELINE	0.0	0.0	1.3	6.0	8.7	8.5	7.2	2.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>BEAVER</b>													
BASELINE	2012	2064	2121	2182	2209	2229	2249	2270	2288	2314	2340	2363	2383
WITH M-X	2012	2064	2148	2382	3342	4364	3162	2346	2291	2314	2340	2363	2383
DIFFERENCE	0	0	27	200	1133	2135	913	76	3	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE													
OVER BASELINE	0.0	0.0	1.3	9.2	51.3	95.8	40.6	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>IRON</b>													
BASELINE	7708	7952	8227	8520	8734	8937	9149	9366	9586	9761	9943	10117	10281
WITH M-X	7708	7952	8256	8639	9004	9331	9376	9429	9595	9761	9943	10117	10281
DIFFERENCE	0	0	29	119	270	394	227	63	9	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE													
OVER BASELINE	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	3.1	4.4	2.5	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 2.1-23. (Page 2 of 2)

<b>JUAN</b>															
BASLINE	2146	2242	2349	2443	2531	2573	2629	2683	2738	2779	2819	2857	2891	2891	2891
WITH M-X	2146	2242	2349	2443	2531	2573	2629	2683	2738	2779	2819	2857	2891	2891	2891
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	1.0	5.9	6.9	3.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE															
<b>HILLARD</b>															
BASLINE	3727	3884	4056	4243	4341	4434	4531	4628	4724	4765	4801	4834	4859	4859	4859
WITH M-X	3727	3884	4056	4243	4341	4434	4531	4628	4724	4765	4801	4834	4859	4859	4859
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE															
<b>SALT LAKE/UTAH</b>															
BASLINE	383692	397673	412986	429324	438784	447112	455923	464364	472634	480364	487944	494972	501345	501345	501345
WITH M-X	383692	397673	412986	429324	438784	447112	455923	464364	472634	480364	487944	494972	501345	501345	501345
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE															
<b>WASHINGTON</b>															
BASLINE	8776	9145	9338	9927	10200	10481	10769	11065	11369	11604	11843	12088	12337	12337	12337
WITH M-X	8776	9145	9338	9927	10200	10481	10769	11065	11369	11604	11843	12088	12337	12337	12337
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE															
<b>NEVADA 5-COUNTY TOTAL</b>															
BASLINE	223929	232070	240999	250395	257727	264712	272073	279264	286823	294048	301449	308566	315480	315480	315480
WITH M-X	223929	232070	240999	250395	257727	264712	272073	279264	286823	294048	301449	308566	315480	315480	315480
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE															
<b>UTAH 7-COUNTY TOTAL</b>															
BASLINE	408061	422960	439267	456861	466789	475766	485230	494376	503239	511587	519690	527231	534096	534096	534096
WITH M-X	408061	422960	439267	456861	466789	475766	485230	494376	503239	511587	519690	527231	534096	534096	534096
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE															
<b>DEPLOYMENT REGION TOTAL</b>															
BASLINE	631990	655030	680266	707256	724516	740478	757323	773740	790162	806635	821159	835797	849576	849576	849576
WITH M-X	631990	655030	680266	707256	724516	740478	757323	773740	790162	806635	821159	835797	849576	849576	849576
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE															

SOURCE: MOR SCIENCES, 31-OCT-80

Table 2.1-24. (Page 1 of 2)

## EMPLOYMENT IMPACTS (BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE, INCLUDING MILITARY)

ALTERNATIVE 8A, SPLIT DEPLOYMENT (70/30) - NEVADA/UTAH  
BASE 1 AT COYOTE SPRINGS, NV (CLARK CO.)

COUNTY	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<b>CLARK</b>													
BASLINE	213619	223876	232720	242125	249347	256165	263308	270331	277548	284630	291864	298803	305566
WITH M-X	218348	229908	244614	259934	269175	274750	282022	286298	288398	294811	302030	308959	315732
DIFFERENCE	2729	6032	11894	17809	19828	18585	18714	15967	10850	10181	10166	10166	10166
PERCENT INCREASE													
OVER BASELINE	1.3	2.7	5.1	7.4	8.0	7.3	7.1	5.9	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3
<b>EUREKA</b>													
BASLINE	578	589	600	613	625	636	647	658	671	683	695	707	718
WITH M-X	578	589	600	613	625	636	647	658	671	683	695	707	718
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE													
OVER BASELINE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>LINCOLN</b>													
BASLINE	1667	1705	1747	1793	1827	1860	1894	1927	1961	1994	2028	2060	2090
WITH M-X	1751	1984	2823	3748	4781	5143	5793	6007	6137	6140	6172	6204	6234
DIFFERENCE	84	279	1076	1955	954	1285	1899	1080	166	146	144	144	144
PERCENT INCREASE													
OVER BASELINE	5.0	16.4	61.7	109.0	52.2	69.1	100.3	56.0	8.5	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.9
<b>MYE</b>													
BASLINE	3091	3168	3250	3340	3413	3482	3556	3628	3701	3776	3849	3921	3990
WITH M-X	3091	3168	3250	3340	3413	3482	3556	3628	3701	3776	3849	3921	3990
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE													
OVER BASELINE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>WHITE PINE</b>													
BASLINE	2865	2894	2902	2934	2959	2976	2988	2998	3007	3015	3022	3029	3036
WITH M-X	2865	2894	2902	2934	2959	2976	2988	2998	3007	3015	3022	3029	3036
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE													
OVER BASELINE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>BEAVER</b>													
BASLINE	2828	3742	4248	4749	5176	5430	5696	5972	6258	6554	6850	7146	7442
WITH M-X	2828	3742	4248	4749	5176	5430	5696	5972	6258	6554	6850	7146	7442
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE													
OVER BASELINE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>IRON</b>													
BASLINE	7724	7983	8270	8583	8906	9001	9207	9418	9632	9809	9992	10166	10322
WITH M-X	7724	7983	8270	8583	8906	9001	9207	9418	9632	9809	9992	10166	10322
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE													
OVER BASELINE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 2.1-24. (Page 2 of 2)

<b>JUAB</b>		2339	2755	3055	3319	3320	3375	3339	3205	2993	3040	3084	3130	3167
BASELINE		2339	2755	3055	3319	3320	3375	3339	3205	2993	3040	3084	3130	3167
WITH M-X		2339	2755	3079	3463	3493	3462	3354	3212	2994	3040	3084	3130	3167
DIFFERENCE		0	0	24	146	173	87	17	8	1	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE		0.0	0.0	0.8	4.4	5.2	2.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE														
<b>MILLARD</b>		4615	4915	6145	7271	7171	7321	7116	4260	3787	5844	5909	5965	6014
BASELINE		4615	4915	6145	7271	7171	7321	7116	4260	3787	5844	5909	5965	6014
WITH M-X		4615	4915	6303	10031	10590	9007	7221	6281	3790	5844	5909	5965	6014
DIFFERENCE		0	0	358	2760	3419	1686	105	21	3	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE		0.0	0.0	5.8	38.0	47.7	23.0	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE														
<b>SALT LAKE/UTAH</b>		384314	398768	414717	432336	441899	450269	458806	466842	474479	482303	489972	497067	503341
BASELINE		384314	398768	414717	432336	441899	450269	458806	466842	474479	482303	489972	497067	503341
WITH M-X		384314	398768	415293	435225	446233	454205	461458	467838	474674	482306	489972	497067	503341
DIFFERENCE		0	0	576	2989	4334	3936	2652	1196	195	1	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE		0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE														
<b>WASHINGTON</b>		8776	9145	9528	9927	10200	10481	10769	11065	11369	11604	11843	12088	12337
BASELINE		8776	9145	9528	9927	10200	10481	10769	11065	11369	11604	11843	12088	12337
WITH M-X		8776	9145	9547	9991	10301	10607	10892	11145	11410	11638	11876	12121	12370
DIFFERENCE		0	0	19	64	101	126	123	80	41	34	33	33	33
PERCENT INCREASE		0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
OVER BASELINE														
<b>NEVADA 3-COUNTY TOTAL</b>		224020	232232	241319	252325	260271	267899	274963	281614	288633	295956	303418	310561	317530
BASELINE		224020	232232	241319	252325	260271	267899	274963	281614	288633	295956	303418	310561	317530
WITH M-X		226833	238543	254755	274313	284448	290418	297810	299801	299701	306286	313728	320871	327840
DIFFERENCE		2813	6311	13436	21988	24177	22519	22847	18185	11048	10330	10310	10310	10310
PERCENT INCREASE		1.3	2.7	5.6	8.7	9.3	8.4	8.3	6.5	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2
OVER BASELINE														
<b>UTAH 7-COUNTY TOTAL</b>		410396	427308	445963	466185	476572	484777	493433	500829	508564	516978	525247	532937	539933
BASELINE		410396	427308	445963	466185	476572	484777	493433	500829	508564	516978	525247	532937	539933
WITH M-X		410396	427308	446996	472463	486022	493141	497470	502273	508816	517013	525580	532965	539988
DIFFERENCE		0	0	1033	6278	9450	8364	4037	1444	252	35	33	33	33
PERCENT INCREASE		0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	2.0	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE														
<b>DEPLOYMENT REGION TOTAL</b>		634616	659540	687282	718510	736843	752676	768396	782445	797217	812934	828663	843493	857483
BASELINE		634616	659540	687282	718510	736843	752676	768396	782445	797217	812934	828663	843493	857483
WITH M-X		637429	665851	701751	746776	770470	783559	795280	806317	823299	837008	853836	867828	881828
DIFFERENCE		2813	6311	14469	28266	33627	30883	26884	19629	11300	10363	10343	10343	10343
PERCENT INCREASE		0.4	1.0	2.1	3.9	4.6	4.1	3.5	2.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
OVER BASELINE														

SOURCE: HON SCIENCES. 31-OCT-80

Table 2.1-25. (page 1 of 2)

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IMPACTS  
ALTERNATIVE BA: SPLIT DEPLOYMENT (70/30) - NEVADA/UTAH (L)  
BASE 1 AT COYOTE SPRINGS, NV (CLARK CO.)

COUNTY	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<b>CLARK</b>													
BASELINE	233979	242444	252144	262139	269894	277284	283074	292784	300449	308331	316161	323470	330989
WITH M-X	233979	242894	254083	268403	277713	283519	289878	296215	302150	309742	317392	325101	332420
DIFFERENCE	0	250	1937	6264	7821	6235	4802	3431	1481	1431	1431	1431	1431
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.1	0.8	2.4	2.9	2.2	1.7	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
OVER BASELINE													
<b>EUREKA</b>													
BASELINE	597	608	620	634	645	656	669	680	692	705	718	730	741
WITH M-X	597	608	620	634	645	657	671	681	692	705	718	730	741
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE													
<b>LINCOLN</b>													
BASELINE	1773	1813	1857	1904	1941	1973	2012	2047	2084	2120	2155	2189	2221
WITH M-X	1828	2059	2075	4076	2077	3374	4176	3098	2208	2223	2234	2289	2320
DIFFERENCE	55	236	1218	2172	936	1399	2164	1051	124	103	101	100	99
PERCENT INCREASE	3.1	14.1	65.6	114.1	48.2	70.8	107.6	51.3	6.0	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.5
OVER BASELINE													
<b>NYE</b>													
BASELINE	3220	3299	3385	3477	3553	3625	3702	3777	3855	3931	4007	4082	4154
WITH M-X	3220	3299	3314	6032	7300	6479	6108	4902	3857	3931	4007	4082	4154
DIFFERENCE	0	0	529	2555	3747	2854	2406	1125	2	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	15.6	73.5	105.5	78.7	63.0	29.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE													
<b>WHITE PINE</b>													
BASELINE	3297	3328	3366	3409	3480	3550	3615	3692	3770	3841	3912	3980	4044
WITH M-X	3297	3328	3366	3422	3532	3560	3615	3692	3770	3841	3912	3980	4044
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	13	52	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE													
<b>BEAVER</b>													
BASELINE	2147	2203	2264	2329	2398	2479	2400	2422	2442	2470	2497	2522	2543
WITH M-X	2147	2203	2264	2319	2363	2409	2412	2472	2442	2470	2497	2522	2543
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	190	1257	2510	1012	50	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	53.3	105.5	42.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE													
<b>IRON</b>													
BASELINE	8174	8433	8724	9035	9262	9478	9702	9932	10165	10351	10544	10729	10903
WITH M-X	8174	8433	8724	9035	9370	9649	9758	9932	10165	10351	10544	10729	10903
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	108	191	56	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE													



Table 2.1-25. (Page 2 of 2)

JUL															
BASLINE	2302	2406	2520	2643	2705	2761	2820	2878	2938	2981	3023	3063	3102	3102	3102
WITH M-I	2302	2406	2520	2772	2859	2801	2820	2878	2938	2981	3023	3063	3102	3102	3102
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	127	154	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	5.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE															
MILLARD															
BASLINE	3910	4073	4256	4433	4555	4633	4735	4856	4957	5000	5038	5072	5099	5099	5099
WITH M-I	3910	4073	4256	4731	4863	4537	4797	4856	4957	5000	5038	5072	5099	5099	5099
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	328	408	1904	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.6	88.4	40.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE															
SALT LAKE/UTAH															
BASLINE	404738	419487	435639	453084	462852	471637	480931	489835	498359	506713	514709	522122	528845	528845	528845
WITH M-I	404738	419487	435639	453084	462852	471637	480931	489835	498359	506713	514709	522122	528845	528845	528845
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE															
WASHINGTON															
BASLINE	9238	9646	10050	10472	10760	11036	11359	11672	11993	12240	12493	12751	13014	13014	13014
WITH M-I	9238	9646	10050	10472	10760	11036	11359	11672	11993	12240	12493	12751	13014	13014	13014
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE															
NEVADA 5-COUNTY TOTAL															
BASLINE	242866	251692	261374	271363	279313	287090	295074	302980	311071	318928	326933	334631	342149	342149	342149
WITH M-I	242921	252198	262058	272069	279313	287090	295074	302980	311071	318928	326933	334631	342149	342149	342149
DIFFERENCE	55	506	3684	11004	12356	10499	9374	3608	1607	1534	1532	1531	1530	1530	1530
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.2	1.4	4.1	4.5	3.7	3.2	1.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
OVER BASELINE															
UTAH 7-COUNTY TOTAL															
BASLINE	430329	444230	463453	482018	492492	501944	511967	521393	531034	539755	548304	556261	563506	563506	563506
WITH M-I	430329	444230	463453	482018	492492	501944	511967	521393	531034	539755	548304	556261	563506	563506	563506
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE															
DEPLOYMENT REGION TOTAL															
BASLINE	673095	697942	724827	752381	772005	789034	807041	824575	842125	858683	875239	890912	905435	905435	905435
WITH M-I	673430	698448	726031	754180	774008	804202	817525	830233	843732	860217	876791	892443	907185	907185	907185
DIFFERENCE	334	506	1104	1899	1803	1518	1044	568	1157	1152	1152	1151	1150	1150	1150
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.9	2.3	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
OVER BASELINE															

SOURCE: NBR SCIENCES, 31-OCT-80

Table 2.1-26. (page 1 of 2)

## CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IMPACTS

ALTERNATIVE BA: SPLIT DEPLOYMENT (70/30) - NEVADA/UTAH  
BASE 1 AT COVOTE SPRINGS, NV (CLARK CO.)

COUNTY	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<b>CLARK</b>													
BASLINE	234077	242816	252408	262608	270441	277836	285583	293201	301028	308709	316555	324081	331416
WITH M-X	234077	243066	254338	268860	278249	284058	290373	296532	302509	310140	317986	325512	332847
DIFFERENCE	0	250	1930	6252	7808	6222	4790	3431	1481	1431	1431	1431	1431
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.1	0.8	2.4	2.9	2.2	1.7	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
OVER BASELINE													
<b>EUREKA</b>													
BASLINE	597	608	620	634	646	657	669	680	693	705	718	730	741
WITH M-X	597	608	620	634	646	658	671	681	693	705	718	730	741
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE													
<b>LINCOLN</b>													
BASLINE	1773	1814	1898	1907	1944	1978	2013	2050	2086	2121	2157	2191	2223
WITH M-X	1828	2070	3076	4079	2880	3377	4179	3101	2210	2224	2258	2291	2322
DIFFERENCE	55	256	1218	2172	936	1399	2164	1051	124	103	101	100	49
PERCENT INCREASE	3.1	14.1	65.6	113.9	48.1	70.7	107.4	51.3	5.9	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.3
OVER BASELINE													
<b>NVE</b>													
BASLINE	3220	3200	3286	3479	3555	3627	3704	3779	3856	3933	4009	4084	4156
WITH M-X	3220	3200	3286	3479	3555	3627	3704	3779	3856	3933	4009	4084	4156
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE													
<b>WHITE PINE</b>													
BASLINE	3297	3230	3455	5125	5822	6623	6395	5837	5491	5607	5733	5835	5945
WITH M-X	3297	3230	3455	5125	5822	6623	6395	5837	5491	5607	5733	5835	5945
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE													
<b>BEAVER</b>													
BASLINE	3019	3994	4334	5040	5324	4621	4478	4324	4394	4670	4744	4820	4871
WITH M-X	3019	3994	4334	5040	5324	4621	4478	4324	4394	4670	4744	4820	4871
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE													
<b>IRON</b>													
BASLINE	8191	8463	8770	9102	9339	9545	9764	9987	10215	10402	10596	10781	10937
WITH M-X	8191	8463	8770	9102	9339	9545	9764	9987	10215	10402	10596	10781	10937
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE													

Table 2.1-26. (Page 2 of 2)

<b>JUN</b>															
BASLINE	2510	2956	3277	3561	3562	3621	3583	3438	3212	3262	3311	3358	3398		
WITH M-X	2510	2956	3277	3673	3702	3647	3583	3438	3212	3262	3311	3358	3398		
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	112	140	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
OVER BASELINE															
<b>MILLARD</b>															
BASLINE	4843	5157	6448	7630	7525	7682	7467	6569	6072	6132	6200	6259	6310		
WITH M-X	4843	5157	6448	10883	11531	9564	7471	6569	6072	6132	6200	6259	6310		
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	405	4006	1882	4	0	0	0	0	0	0		
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	42.7	24.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
OVER BASELINE															
<b>SALT LAKE/UTAH</b>															
BASLINE	403394	420642	437465	456051	466139	474967	483973	492238	500505	508760	516848	524332	531161		
WITH M-X	403394	420642	437465	456051	466139	474967	483973	492238	500505	508760	516848	524332	531161		
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
OVER BASELINE															
<b>WASHINGTON</b>															
BASLINE	9258	9646	10050	10472	10760	11056	11359	11672	11993	12240	12493	12751	13014		
WITH M-X	9258	9646	10050	10472	10760	11056	11359	11672	11993	12240	12493	12751	13014		
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
OVER BASELINE															
<b>NEVADA 9-COUNTY TOTAL</b>															
BASLINE	242964	251868	261727	273753	282408	290721	298366	305367	312154	321075	329172	336921	344481		
WITH M-X	243019	252374	263404	284732	294899	301177	307728	311153	314761	322609	330704	338432	346011		
DIFFERENCE	55	506	3677	10979	12491	10476	9362	3608	1607	1534	1532	1531	1530		
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.2	1.4	4.0	4.4	3.6	3.1	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4		
OVER BASELINE															
<b>UTAH 7-COUNTY TOTAL</b>															
BASLINE	433215	430860	470344	491884	502849	511492	520429	528428	536391	543466	551492	562301	569711		
WITH M-X	433215	430860	470344	493402	508313	516073	521867	528478	536391	543466	551492	562301	569711		
DIFFERENCE	0	0	405	3518	5466	4561	1042	50	0	0	0	0	0		
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
OVER BASELINE															
<b>DEPLOYMENT REGION TOTAL</b>															
BASLINE	676179	702728	732271	765637	785287	802213	818991	833975	849745	866341	883364	899222	914192		
WITH M-X	676234	703234	736333	780134	803214	817270	828393	839633	851352	860075	868896	877531	886150		
DIFFERENCE	55	506	4062	14497	17927	15057	10404	3638	1607	1534	1532	1531	1530		
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.9	2.3	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2		
OVER BASELINE															

SOURCE: HMR SCIENCES, 31-OCT-80

Table 2.1-27. Projected employment and estimated M-X-related direct construction labor demand by craft, Nevada/Utah, split deployment, peak demand years 1985-1986.

LABOR CATEGORY	PROJECTED TWO-STATE EMPLOYMENT 1985	PROJECTED REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT 1985	M-X CONSTRUCTION LABOR DEMAND 1985	M-X LABOR UTILIZATION PERCENT 1985		PEAK M-X CONSTRUCTION LABOR DEMAND 1986	M-X LABOR UTILIZATION PERCENT 1987	
				STATES <sup>1,8</sup>	REGION <sup>2,9</sup>		STATES <sup>1,10</sup>	REGION <sup>2,11</sup>
Teamsters	23,400	9,900	1,992	8.5	20.1	2,714	11.6	27.4
Operating Engineers	9,600	4,300	1,740	18.1	40.5	2,370	24.7	55.1
Laborers	33,400	17,700	1,140	3.4	6.4	1,552	4.6	8.8
Iron Workers	2,000	700	548	27.4	78.3	747	37.4	106.7
Carpenters	19,000	8,000	635	3.3	7.9	865	4.6	10.8
Electricians	7,800	3,800	400	5.1	10.5	546	7.0	14.4
Pipefitters/Plumbers	5,700	2,600	461	8.0	17.7	628	11.0	24.2
Misc. Crafts	41,100	18,100	479	1.2	2.6	652	1.6	3.6
Restaurant Workers	99,200	49,300	435	0.4	0.9	593	0.6	1.2

3943

<sup>1</sup>Statewide for Nevada, Utah.

<sup>2</sup>13 total counties in two-state area impact region.

<sup>3</sup>All truck drivers.

<sup>4</sup>Bulldozer, grader and excavating equipment operators.

<sup>5</sup>Journeymen and helpers.

<sup>6</sup>Craftsmen H.E.C.

<sup>7</sup>All food service workers.

<sup>8</sup>Col. 3 = Col. 1.

<sup>9</sup>Col. 3 = Col. 2.

<sup>10</sup>Col. 6 = Col. 1.

<sup>11</sup>Col. 6 = Col. 2.

Source: HDR Sciences.

Table 2.1-28. Craft-specific construction labor availability in 1985 by geographic zone, Nevada/Utah, split deployment peak M-X construction labor requirements in 1986.

LABOR CATEGORY	CRAFT LABOR AVAILABLE <sup>a</sup> IN IMPACT COUNTIES <sup>c</sup>		CRAFT LABOR AVAILABLE <sup>a</sup> IN 2-STATE <sup>b</sup> AREA		NET EXCESS OF REQUIRED LABOR OVER IMPACT COUNTY & STATE AVAILABILITY <sup>a</sup>		TOTAL REQUIRED BY M-X 1986
	NUMBER	PERCENT OF REQUIRED <sup>d</sup>	NUMBER	PERCENT OF REQUIRED <sup>e</sup>	NUMBER	PERCENT OF REQUIRED <sup>f</sup>	NUMBER
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Teamsters	990	36.5	1,350	49.7	374	13.8	2,714
Operating Engineers	430	18.1	530	22.4	1,410	59.5	2,370
Laborers	1,770	100.0	1,570	100.0	0	—	1,552
Iron Workers	70	9.4	130	17.4	547	73.2	747
Carpenters	800	92.5	300	100.0	0	—	865
Electricians	380	69.6	400	100.0	0	—	546
Pipefitters/plumbers	260	41.4	310	49.4	58	9.2	626
Miscellaneous crafts	1,810	100.0	2,300	—	0	—	652
Restaurant workers	4,930	100.0	4,990	—	0	—	593
Total	5,727	53.7			2,389	22.4	10,673 <sup>g</sup>

3944

<sup>a</sup>Assumes 10 percent of craft supply is available for employment on project.

<sup>b</sup>Outside impact counties (i.e., Balance of State) in Nevada and Utah.

<sup>c</sup>13 county region in Nevada/Utah.

<sup>d</sup>Column (1) + Column (7).

<sup>e</sup>Column (3) + Column (7).

<sup>f</sup>Column (5) + Column (7).

<sup>g</sup>Exclusive of contractor's staff.

Source: HDR Sciences

Table 2.1-29. Estimates of wage escalations<sup>1</sup> due to M-X-related excess peak labor demand<sup>2</sup>, selected construction crafts, Nevada/Utah, split deployment.

CRAFTS	1986 EXCESS DEMAND		MEAN WAGES	ESTIMATED DEMAND ESCALATED WAGE RATES (DOLLARS/HR. )		
	NUMBER <sup>3</sup>	PERCENT <sup>4</sup>		SELECTED LABOR SUPPLY ELASTICITY COEFFICIENTS <sup>4</sup>		
			RATE <sup>3</sup> (DOLLARS/HR. )	0.5	1.0	1.5
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Teamsters	374	1.6	\$12.52	\$12.92	\$23.72	\$12.65
Operating Engineers	1,410	14.7	16.16	20.91	18.54	17.74
Iron Workers	547	27.8	14.10	21.94	18.02	16.71
Pipefitters/plumbers	58	1.0	16.69	17.01	16.85	16.79
Laborers	0	--	--	--	--	--
Electricians	0	--	--	--	--	--

3945

<sup>1</sup>1980 dollars, no adjustment is made for the background rate of inflation nor cyclical fluctuations in general business conditions.

<sup>2</sup>Excess demand is the amount by which M-X-direct construction employment exceeds 110 percent of the 1985 projected occupational employment in the two-state area.

<sup>3</sup>Wage rate is the mean union money wage plus estimated fringe benefits of several two-state metropolitan areas in effect in first half of 1980. Wage may also take the form of per diem, travel subsistence allowances, and scheduled overtime work.

<sup>4</sup>Elasticity is the proportionate rate of change of wages relative to a given proportionate rate of change in labor demand/supply. Elasticity coefficient equals percent change in labor supply ÷ percent change in wages.

Source: HDR Sciences.

## Full Deployment

The earnings impacts of full deployment in Nevada/Utah under the Proposed Action are presented in Table 2.1-30 and Figure 2.1-5. It indicates that M-X-related earnings for Nevada/Utah are forecast to equal \$1,180 million (fiscal year 1980 dollars) in 1986, then decline and level off to \$250 million by 1993. By comparison, these figures are about 7 percent and 1 percent of 1978 total earnings of \$17.7 billion (1980 dollars) for the ROI. Historically, both states have exhibited rapid real earnings growth, 5.3 percent per year in Nevada and 4.2 percent per year in Utah over the 1967-1977 period. But gains have been concentrated in the metropolitan areas of Las Vegas and Salt Lake City - Provo, while in the balance of the ROI counties total earnings have grown very slowly. This is important because a large infusion of additional income in non-growing areas is likely to trigger localized wage and price inflation. In addition, project employees--some construction trades, in particular--are expected to have higher gross incomes than the average for this area, tending to pull up earnings across other occupations. In the short run, roughly one half of earnings growth results from DDA construction, while in the long run, all earnings increases are the result of base operations.

On a county basis, earnings growth in Clark County would comprise almost one-third of ROI peak earnings under the Proposed Action (Figure 2.1-6 and Table 2.1-31). Peak M-X-related earnings in the county would equal about 11 percent of 1978 earnings of \$3.37 billion (1980 dollars) but only 4 percent of this figure over the long run. Earnings attributable to base operations in the county would be about twice those related to indirect employment. The county has been characterized by very rapid growth in earnings, but most growth has centered in the services industry. Adjustment to earnings growth of the magnitude projected under the Proposed Action would not produce significant stress, but would generate some wage and price inflation, particularly in the short run and in key occupations.

M-X-related earnings in Beaver County, the site of the second operating base as well as DDA facilities, would peak at \$170 million in 1987, then stabilize at \$85 million by 1992 (Table 2.1-31). Compared to 1978 earnings of \$21 million (1980 dollars), earnings growth in the county would be extremely large. Further, these impacts would occur in a county characterized by very slow historic earnings growth in real earnings. Very significant growth problems in the county are likely with such a large infusion of additional incomes over a short period of time. Significant increases in local land values and earnings in non-M-X sectors are likely, as are temporary shortages of some goods, services, and skilled construction labor.

Salt Lake and Utah counties would experience a large absolute increase in earnings. In the short run, M-X-induced earnings would peak at \$125 million, but this represents only about 2 percent of total 1978 earnings of \$5.4 billion (1980 dollars). However, negligible long-run growth in earnings is forecast. These counties are the center of economic activity in Utah and have led earnings growth in the state. Salt Lake and Utah counties are the only areas in the state which could absorb M-X-related growth without significant stress.

Other counties in the ROI receive earnings growth principally from DDA construction, and consequently experience short-run impacts. Some effects, however, would be very large. Table 2.1-31 indicates that Nye County's M-X-related earnings would peak at \$230 million in 1988, about 165 percent above

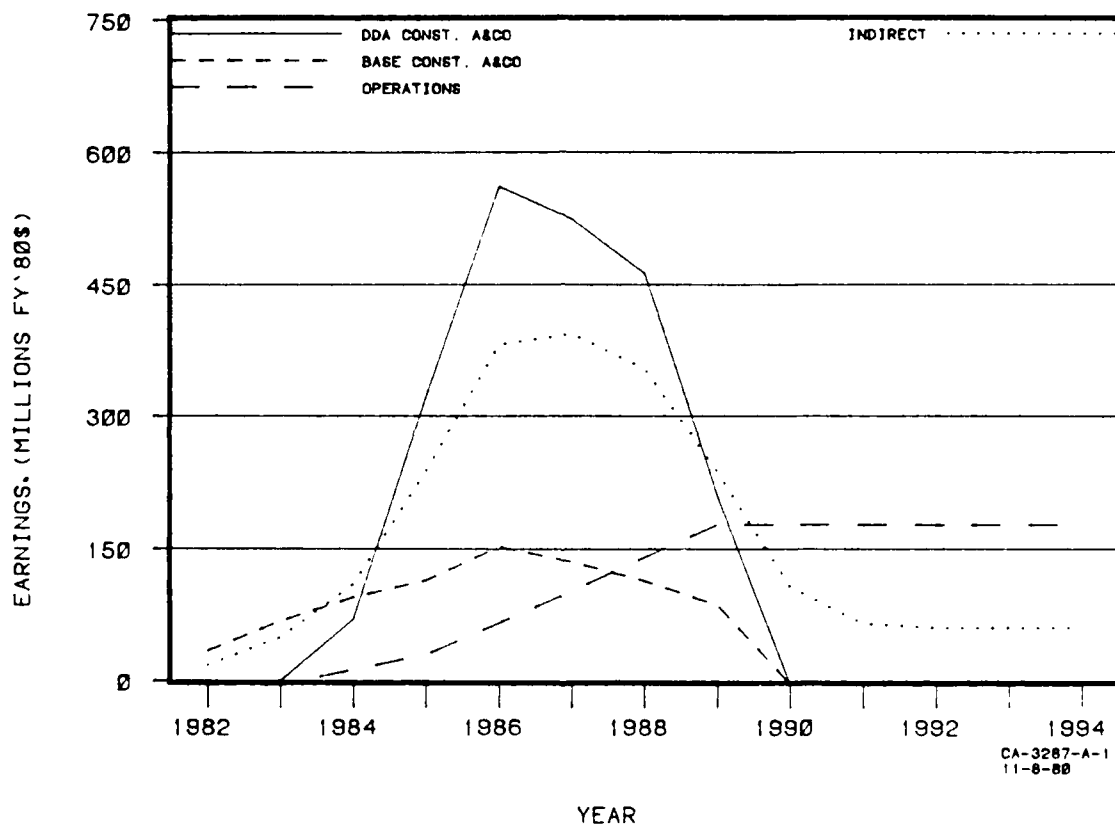


Figure 2.1-5. M-X related earnings by type, Nevada/Utah ROI: Proposed Action.



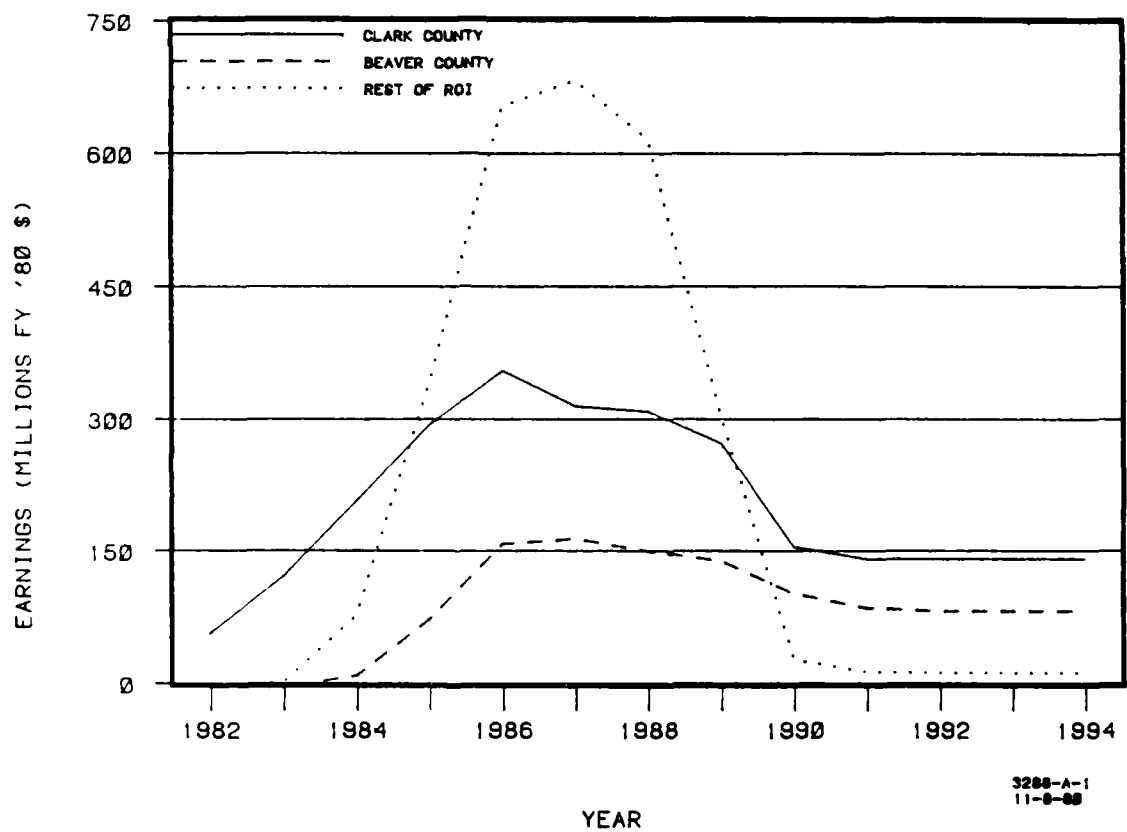


Figure 2.1-6. M-X-related earnings--Clark, Beaver, and other ROI counties: Proposed Action.

Table 2.1-30.

M-1 RELATED EARNINGS, IN MILLIONS OF FY 1980 DOLLARS, IN DEPLOYMENT REGION

PROPOSED ACTION, FULL DEPLOYMENT - NEVADA/UTAH  
BASE I AT COYOTE SPRINGS, NV (CLARK CO )  
BASE II AT MILFORD, UT (BEAVER CO )

SOURCE OF EARNINGS	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
CLUSTER FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION, ASSEMBLY, AND CHECKOUT	0.0	4.6	74.7	326.0	566.0	529.0	467.3	213.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BASE CONSTRUCTION, ASSEMBLY, AND CHECKOUT	38.6	72.6	99.8	118.9	156.9	140.1	118.7	91.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OPERATIONS	0.0	0.0	17.4	34.5	70.7	107.1	145.2	182.2	182.2	182.2	182.2	182.2	182.2
INDIRECT	22.8	54.2	114.7	242.5	385.7	398.1	337.7	240.6	111.7	70.2	65.7	65.6	65.6
TOTAL	61.4	131.4	306.5	721.9	1179.3	1174.4	1088.9	727.8	296.4	252.4	247.9	247.8	247.8

SOURCE: MDR SCIENCES, 31-OCT-80

Table 2.1-31.

M-1 RELATED EARNINGS BY COUNTY OF WORK, IN MILLIONS OF FY 1980 DOLLARS  
 PROPOSED ACTION, FULL DEPLOYMENT - NEVADA/UTAH  
 BASE I, AT COYOTE SPRINGS, NV (CLARK CO.)  
 BASE II, AT MILFORD, UT (BEAVER CO.)

COUNTY	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
CLARK													
DIRECT	38	72	117	146	163	140	156	169	104	103	103	103	103
INDIRECT	22	53	94	131	156	178	156	107	54	42	41	41	41
TOTAL	61	125	211	298	359	319	313	277	159	145	145	145	145
EUREKA													
DIRECT	0	0	0	0	9	90	108	49	0	0	0	0	0
INDIRECT	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	10	92	111	51	0	0	0	0	0
LINCOLN													
DIRECT	0	4	32	63	76	67	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDIRECT	0	0	2	3	4	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	2
TOTAL	0	5	35	67	80	72	10	3	2	2	2	2	2
NVE													
DIRECT	0	0	13	101	193	161	213	108	1	0	0	0	0
INDIRECT	0	0	0	2	4	10	16	11	2	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	14	103	197	172	229	120	3	0	0	0	0
WHITE PINE													
DIRECT	0	0	1	33	101	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDIRECT	0	0	0	5	13	9	5	2	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	2	38	114	34	5	2	0	0	0	0	0
BEAVER													
DIRECT	0	0	6	59	128	120	107	103	78	78	78	78	78
INDIRECT	0	0	6	18	33	47	47	39	27	12	8	8	8
TOTAL	0	0	13	77	162	168	154	143	106	90	86	86	86
IRON													
DIRECT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDIRECT	0	0	0	2	7	9	9	7	5	4	4	4	4
TOTAL	0	0	0	2	7	9	9	7	5	4	4	4	4
JUAB													
DIRECT	0	0	0	3	68	110	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDIRECT	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	3	69	112	31	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 2.1-31. (Continued)

[illegible]

=====SOURCE HDA SCIENCES 31-DEC-80=====

1978 earnings of \$140 million (1980 dollars) in the county. White Pine County would be similar: 1986 peak earnings of \$115 million represent more than 200 percent of 1978 earnings of \$55 million (1980 dollars).

Peak earnings in Eureka County are forecast to reach \$111 million in 1988, almost 10 times 1978 earnings of \$12 million (1980 dollars). In these counties, earnings of this magnitude could not be accommodated without boom-type wage and price inflation. The earnings impact table indicates that effects in other counties would be similar, but lower in magnitude. The extent of this demand-pull stimulus would be somewhat mitigated by workers' tendencies to spend a significant fraction of their incomes in Salt Lake City and Las Vegas. It also would be reduced by expanding local availability of goods and services on a temporary basis by transporting them into the affected communities.

Other mitigation strategies would be similar to those proposed for reducing employment impacts, discussed above under "Employment and Labor Force."

### **Split Deployment**

Table 2.1-32 presents earnings by place of work for Alternative 8, split basing deployment in Nevada/Utah. It indicates that for the region as a whole, M-X-related earnings peak in 1987 at \$660 million, about 4 percent of 1978 total earnings for the region. Compared to full deployment, these peak earnings figures are about halved under split deployment (see Figure 2.1-7 and Table 2.1-30). Table 2.1-32 indicates that earnings growth is about equally divided between employment on DDA facility construction and the operating base. Upon completion of DDA and base construction, the table indicates that earnings would decline rapidly, then stabilize at \$140 million in 1992. This long-run figure also is about one-half that forecast under full deployment. In both the short and long run, the M-X-induced increase should be accommodated without significant growth stress.

Under this option, the first operating base is at Coyote Spring Valley, and will induce much of the earnings growth in the ROI. Peak earnings in Clark County are forecast to equal \$281.6 million, about 78 percent of peak earnings forecast for the county under the Proposed Action, full deployment alternative. Table 2.1-33 presents a summary of county level earnings growth attributable to M-X. It shows that over the long run, the net growth in earnings in Clark County is forecast to equal \$138.8 million, only \$7 million less than under the Proposed Action. The table indicates that short-run growth in earnings would occur in Lincoln, Nye, Beaver, Iron, and Millard counties from DDA construction employment. In all cases, the increase in expected earnings would induce short-run boom growth in these counties, significantly stressing all county economies and resident populations, but in general, impacts would be less than under full deployment.

### **PUBLIC FINANCE**

This section presents the aggregate revenue and expenditure estimates for all local governments (county, cities, school districts, special districts) within the Nevada/Utah deployment region for the Proposed Action and the split deployment alternative. Educational related effects are presented separately as these constitute the major portion of the effects presented in the aggregate local government analysis. Peak year and long-term capital expenditure requirements

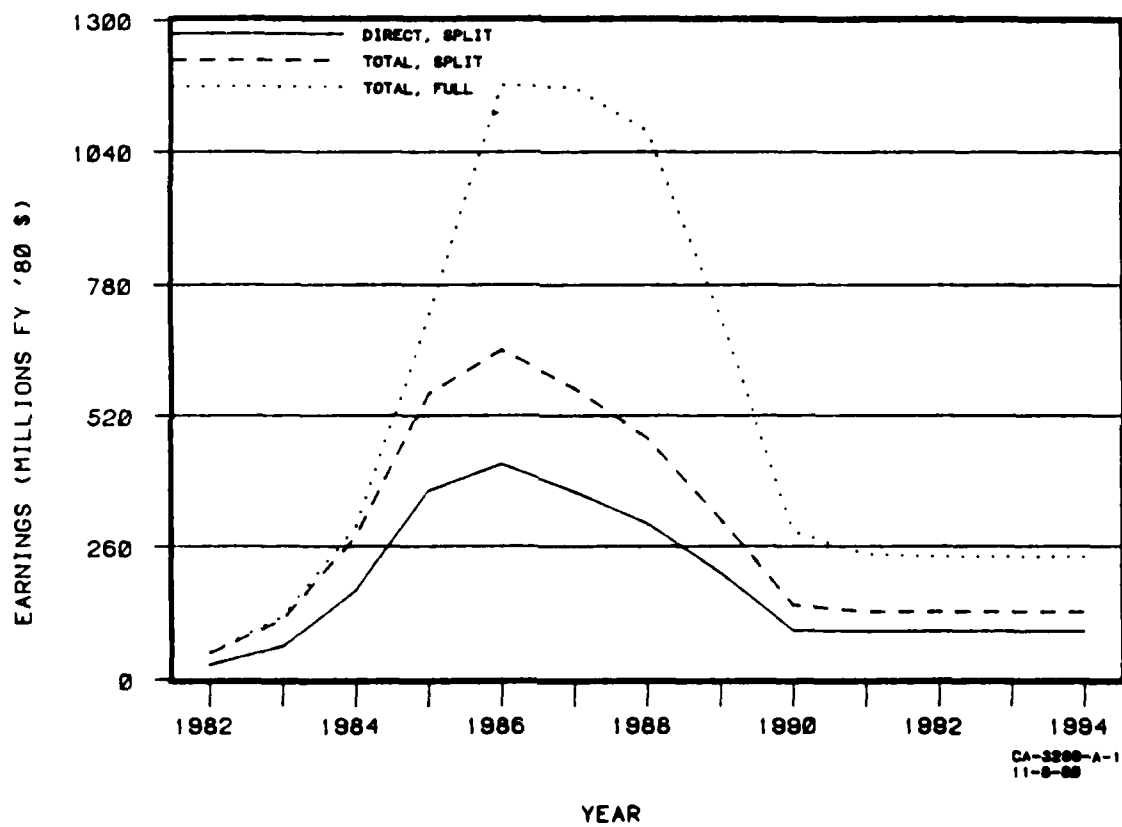


Figure 2.1-7. M-X-related earnings in Nevada/Utah ROI, full and split deployment.

Table 1-1-1

M-1 RELATED EARNINGS, IN MILLIONS OF FY 1980 DOLLARS, IN DEPLOYMENT REGION  
 ALTERNATIVE BA SPLIT DEPLOYMENT (70/30) - NEVADA/UTAH  
 BASE 1 AT COYOTE SPRINGS, NV (CLARK CO.)

SOURCE OF EARNINGS	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
CLUSTER FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION, ASSEMBLY, AND CHECKOUT	0.0	4.6	66.3	242.1	284.3	234.6	173.7	64.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BASE CONSTRUCTION, ASSEMBLY, AND CHECKOUT	37.0	68.4	98.1	102.6	95.8	53.8	52.5	50.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OPERATIONS	0.0	0.0	17.4	33.7	51.1	68.4	86.3	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1
INDIRECT	22.3	52.8	105.6	193.3	227.2	205.2	170.8	105.0	50.1	38.6	38.3	38.3	38.3
TOTAL	59.2	125.8	287.4	571.7	658.3	582.0	483.3	321.2	153.4	140.7	140.4	140.4	140.4

SOURCE: MOR SCIENCES, 31-OCT-80

Table 2.1-33.

M-I RELATED EARNINGS BY COUNTY OF WORK, IN MILLIONS OF FY 1980 DOLLARS  
 ALTERNATIVE BA SPLIT DEPLOYMENT (70/30) - NEVADA/UTAH  
 BASE I AT COYOTE SPRINGS, NV (CLARK CO.)

COUNTY	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
CLARK													
DIRECT	36	48	115	126	146	122	138	152	103	102	102	102	102
INDIRECT	21	31	94	145	157	138	123	82	44	36	36	36	36
TOTAL	58	120	210	281	304	261	261	234	148	139	138	138	138
EUREKA													
DIRECT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDIRECT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LINCOLN													
DIRECT	0	4	34	60	16	35	62	28	0	0	0	0	0
INDIRECT	0	0	2	3	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	0	5	37	63	19	38	65	30	1	1	1	1	1
NYE													
DIRECT	0	0	18	84	119	92	79	34	0	0	0	0	0
INDIRECT	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	18	85	121	94	81	36	0	0	0	0	0
WHITE PINE													
DIRECT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDIRECT	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
WHEAT													
DIRECT	0	0	0	1	32	75	31	1	0	0	0	0	0
INDIRECT	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	2	34	77	33	1	0	0	0	0	0
IRON													
DIRECT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDIRECT	0	0	0	1	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	1	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
JARR													
DIRECT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDIRECT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Table 2.1-33. (Continued)

[illegible]

-----SOURCE: HQR SCIENCES, 31-OCT-80-----

are also presented. Estimates are presented for both low and high baseline scenarios except for capital expenditure requirements. The low baseline scenario, however, is the only one discussed, as the net effects of other project-induced growth is uncertain at this time.

Local governments in the deployment region are anticipated to experience varying levels of deficits through the early phases of the project. However, as the tax base expands and the temporary construction work force leaves the area, local government budget levels in the long-term will begin to stabilize near balanced levels.

Under the Proposed Action, approximately 50 percent of the deployment region peak year expenditures attributable to M-X (trend growth baseline) can be accounted for by the county areas where operating bases are located. Other county areas are anticipated to experience little or no long-term growth due to M-X but those associated with DDA facility construction will experience rapid short-term growth. Estimated peak-year increases in expenditures for these county areas range from approximately a 50 percent increase in the Millard County area to over 500 percent for the Eureka County area (Table 2.1-34). Revenues accruing to jurisdictions within these county areas follow similar patterns. However, during the initial phase of the project these revenues fall behind the anticipated growth in expenditures with the resultant effect being short-term operation deficits.

Under the split deployment alternative (trend growth baseline) significant peak year impacts are anticipated for only the Clark, Lincoln, Nye, Beaver, and Millard county areas. The net peak year effects in these areas are deficits which range from 0.5 percent of total expenditures in the Clark County area (1985) to 9.4 percent of total expenditures in the Beaver County area (1987). The potential for service level degradation in these areas is quite high. Substantial outside aid would be required to prevent service levels from deteriorating to unacceptable levels. No significant adverse effects are anticipated in the long-term for any of the potentially affected county areas. However, expenditure levels in the Clark and Lincoln County areas in the long-term would be approximately 1.6 percent and 3.9 percent greater, respectively, than expenditure levels that would be experienced under baseline conditions (Table 2.1-35).

The effects on the potentially affected school districts follow similar patterns. Under the Proposed Action in-migration of new pupils in the deployment region as a whole in the early phases of the project will increase local education expenditures by approximately \$42.2 million by the peak year 1987 (Table 2.1-36). This represents a 4.5 percent increase over baseline expenditure levels in the region as a whole. Local effects, however, are more serious when compared to baseline levels. In Eureka County under the Proposed Action peak-year expenditures are estimated to increase by \$3.8 million if staffing levels remain at acceptable levels. With the possibility of local districts not being able to recruit the necessary staff to maintain acceptable student-teacher ratios these peak-year expenditure estimates would be reduced. Similar effects are felt across all county areas under the Proposed Action.

Under the split deployment alternative peak year (1985) educational related expenditures are reduced to approximately \$14.9 million in the deployment area as a whole (Table 2.1-37). Significant local effects in the peak year also are limited to the county areas of Clark, Lincoln, Nye, Beaver, and Millard. Long-term expenditure effects are also limited to the Clark County and Lincoln County areas.

Table 2.1-34. (Page 1 of 3)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND NET IMPACTS (THOUSANDS FY 1980 \$) (1) BASELINE LOW												
PROPOSED ACTION												
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
<b>CLARK</b>												
REVENUES												
WITHOUT MI	392277	414312	438244	443540	453191	461894	471620	481132	491071	500486	510308	519716
WITH MI	392277	414312	438244	443540	453191	461894	471620	481132	491071	500486	510308	519716
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EXPENDITURES												
WITHOUT MI	594890	616880	641036	666442	694159	724754	754331	783876	813377	842876	872375	901871
WITH MI	594890	616880	641036	666442	694159	724754	754331	783876	813377	842876	872375	901871
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NET IMPACT	0	-6	-1008	-3748	-3393	-294	932	3214	493	494	494	494
<b>EUREKA</b>												
REVENUES												
WITHOUT MI	1157	1178	1203	1229	1251	1273	1297	1319	1343	1368	1392	1416
WITH MI	1157	1178	1203	1229	1251	1273	1297	1319	1343	1368	1392	1416
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EXPENDITURES												
WITHOUT MI	1157	1178	1203	1229	1251	1273	1297	1319	1343	1368	1392	1416
WITH MI	1157	1178	1203	1229	1251	1273	1297	1319	1343	1368	1392	1416
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NET IMPACT	0	0	-1	-30	-294	-1497	-634	848	940	12	1	0
<b>LINCOLN</b>												
REVENUES												
WITHOUT MI	3958	4047	4145	4250	4352	4459	4571	4687	4801	4920	5032	5146
WITH MI	3958	4047	4145	4250	4352	4459	4571	4687	4801	4920	5032	5146
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EXPENDITURES												
WITHOUT MI	3958	4047	4145	4250	4352	4459	4571	4687	4801	4920	5032	5146
WITH MI	3958	4047	4145	4250	4352	4459	4571	4687	4801	4920	5032	5146
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NET IMPACT	-31	-88	-319	-636	-477	-31	434	93	85	7	-9	-11
<b>MYE</b>												
REVENUES												
WITHOUT MI	10312	10771	11031	11352	11598	11834	12066	12331	12584	12833	13082	13324
WITH MI	10312	10771	11031	11352	11598	11834	12066	12331	12584	12833	13082	13324
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EXPENDITURES												
WITHOUT MI	10312	10771	11031	11352	11598	11834	12066	12331	12584	12833	13082	13324
WITH MI	10312	10771	11031	11352	11598	11834	12066	12331	12584	12833	13082	13324
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NET IMPACT	0	0	0	210	-1248	-144	-1216	763	999	124	6	0

Table 2.1-34. (Page 2 of 3)

[illegible]

Table 2.1-34. (Page 3 of 3)

SALT LAKE/UTAH															
REVENUES															
WITHOUT MI	6273	8624	9007	9423	9646	10042	10276	10480	10581	10641	10734	10790			
WITH MI	8273	8624	9410	12620	12420	14839	12155	10543	10634	10714	10788	10843			
DIFFERENCE	0	0	903	3198	3198	4777	1819	53	53	53	53	53			
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.00	10.72	33.94	36.85	47.46	18.29	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.49			
EXPENDITURES															
WITHOUT MI	0	0	311	864	143	-843	563	443	2	2	2	2			
WITH MI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
NET IMPACT															
WITHOUT MI	6273	8624	9007	9423	9646	10042	10276	10480	10581	10641	10734	10790			
WITH MI	8273	8624	9410	12620	12420	14839	12155	10543	10634	10714	10788	10843			
DIFFERENCE	0	0	903	3198	3198	4777	1819	53	53	53	53	53			
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.00	10.72	33.94	36.85	47.46	18.29	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.49			
WASHINGTON															
REVENUES															
WITHOUT MI	20711	21580	22484	23427	24072	24723	25413	26112	26829	27383	27948	28323			
WITH MI	20711	21580	22484	23427	24072	24723	25413	26112	26829	27383	27948	28323			
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
EXPENDITURES															
WITHOUT MI	20711	21580	22484	23427	24072	24723	25413	26112	26829	27383	27948	28323			
WITH MI	20711	21580	22484	23427	24072	24723	25413	26112	26829	27383	27948	28323			
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
NET IMPACT															
WITHOUT MI	20711	21580	22484	23427	24072	24723	25413	26112	26829	27383	27948	28323			
WITH MI	20711	21580	22484	23427	24072	24723	25413	26112	26829	27383	27948	28323			
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
REGIONAL TOTAL															
WITHOUT MI	1794414	1443270	1500973	1560415	1599932	1629943	1674228	1718844	1769326	1821029	1874764	1897110			
WITH MI	1794414	1443270	1500973	1560415	1599932	1629943	1674228	1718844	1769326	1821029	1874764	1897110			
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
EXPENDITURES															
WITHOUT MI	1409203	1460701	1516977	1577073	1616597	1652340	1692097	1729974	1768013	1804021	1840182	1874429			
WITH MI	1409203	1460701	1516977	1577073	1616597	1652340	1692097	1729974	1768013	1804021	1840182	1874429			
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
NET IMPACT															
WITHOUT MI	1409203	1460701	1516977	1577073	1616597	1652340	1692097	1729974	1768013	1804021	1840182	1874429			
WITH MI	1409203	1460701	1516977	1577073	1616597	1652340	1692097	1729974	1768013	1804021	1840182	1874429			
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			

SOURCE: FOR SCIENCES  
(1) ESTIMATES REFLECT AGGREGATE REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES FOR ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL UNITS (COUNTIES, CITIES, SCHOOLS, DISTRICTS, SPECIAL DISTRICTS) WITHIN THE COUNTY

30-OCT-86

Table 2.1-35. (Page 1 of 1)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND NET IMPACTS (THOUSANDS FY 1980 \$) (1) BASELINE LOW ALTERNATIVE BA													
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
CLARK													
REVENUES													
WITHOUT MI	592277	614212	638244	647840	683171	701804	721620	741132	761091	780486	800308	817216	837842
WITH MI	392277	614284	642277	676218	701748	720743	738663	755707	773737	794277	814298	834306	852132
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.01	0.62	1.71	2.72	2.67	2.76	2.13	1.88	1.83	1.79	1.74	1.71
EXPENDITURES													
WITHOUT MI	394850	616880	641036	666442	686137	704944	724734	744351	764377	783876	803784	822875	841481
WITH MI	394850	616880	641036	666442	686137	704944	724734	744351	764377	783876	803784	822875	841481
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.01	0.76	2.40	2.88	2.40	2.40	1.94	1.81	1.76	1.72	1.68	1.64
MI INDUCED													
NET IMPACT	0	-4	1007	-3210	-1238	854	1693	1363	489	490	490	490	490
EUREKA													
REVENUES													
WITHOUT MI	1157	1178	1203	1229	1251	1273	1277	1319	1343	1368	1392	1416	1438
WITH MI	1157	1178	1203	1229	1251	1273	1277	1319	1343	1368	1392	1416	1438
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.24	0.13	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EXPENDITURES													
WITHOUT MI	1157	1178	1203	1229	1251	1273	1277	1319	1343	1368	1392	1416	1438
WITH MI	1157	1178	1203	1229	1251	1273	1277	1319	1343	1368	1392	1416	1438
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.09	0.31	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MI INDUCED													
NET IMPACT	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	1	0	0	0	0
LINCOLN													
REVENUES													
WITHOUT MI	3958	4047	4145	4250	4332	4409	4471	4570	4631	4730	4810	4865	4956
WITH MI	4031	4362	5683	7321	6153	6314	7657	6293	5091	4943	5006	5078	5147
DIFFERENCE	773	315	1738	3071	1821	2106	3186	1723	1400	213	195	193	190
PCT DIFF	1.85	7.78	41.93	72.27	42.03	47.76	70.50	37.71	9.44	4.50	4.06	3.93	3.84
EXPENDITURES													
WITHOUT MI	3958	4047	4145	4250	4332	4409	4471	4570	4631	4730	4810	4865	4956
WITH MI	4060	4451	5431	7779	3773	6853	8116	3831	4897	4931	5006	5079	5148
DIFFERENCE	102	404	1286	3529	1041	1344	2445	3623	247	201	196	193	192
PCT DIFF	2.58	9.97	35.15	83.32	23.78	31.68	60.73	28.04	5.31	4.25	4.07	3.98	3.87
MI INDUCED													
NET IMPACT	-29	-87	-348	-478	757	-349	-477	442	193	12	0	-2	-1
MYE													
REVENUES													
WITHOUT MI	10312	10771	11051	11332	11598	11824	12086	12331	12584	12823	13082	13264	13542
WITH MI	10312	10771	11051	11332	11598	11824	12086	12331	12584	12823	13082	13264	13542
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EXPENDITURES													
WITHOUT MI	10312	10771	11051	11332	11598	11824	12086	12331	12584	12823	13082	13264	13542
WITH MI	10312	10771	11051	11332	11598	11824	12086	12331	12584	12823	13082	13264	13542
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MI INDUCED													
NET IMPACT	0	0	-267	-1024	610	31	-164	501	273	1	0	0	0

Table 2.1-35. (Page 2 of 3)

<b>WHITE PINE</b>															
<b>REVENUES</b>															
WITHOUT MI	7144	7213	7295	7387	7341	7493	7834	8000	8171	8323	8479	8626	8764		
WITH MI	7144	7213	7295	7402	7603	7721	7837	8000	8171	8323	8479	8626	8764		
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	115	63	28	3	0	0	0	0	0	0		
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.83	0.36	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>															
WITHOUT MI	7144	7235	7317	7410	7563	7716	7898	8034	8195	8350	8504	8632	8790		
WITH MI	7144	7235	7317	7430	7645	7733	7858	8034	8195	8350	8504	8632	8790		
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	21	32	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	1.08	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
MI INDUCED	0	0	0	-6	-19	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0		
NET IMPACT	0	0	0	-6	-19	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0		
<b>BEAVER</b>															
<b>REVENUES</b>															
WITHOUT MI	4012	4113	4230	4300	4406	4445	4485	4525	4562	4616	4644	4712	4731		
WITH MI	4012	4113	4230	4300	4406	4445	4485	4525	4562	4616	4644	4712	4731		
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>															
WITHOUT MI	4012	4115	4230	4300	4406	4445	4485	4525	4562	4616	4644	4712	4731		
WITH MI	4012	4115	4230	4300	4406	4445	4485	4525	4562	4616	4644	4712	4731		
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
MI INDUCED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
NET IMPACT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
<b>IRON</b>															
<b>REVENUES</b>															
WITHOUT MI	16705	17234	17830	18464	18929	19369	19828	20298	20773	21133	21548	21926	22282		
WITH MI	16705	17234	17830	18464	18929	19369	19828	20298	20773	21133	21548	21926	22282		
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>															
WITHOUT MI	17438	17990	18612	19274	19760	20219	20697	21188	21684	22083	22493	22888	23259		
WITH MI	17438	17990	18612	19274	19760	20219	20697	21188	21684	22083	22493	22888	23259		
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
MI INDUCED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
NET IMPACT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
<b>JAGS</b>															
<b>REVENUES</b>															
WITHOUT MI	5163	5396	5633	5933	6067	6193	6326	6456	6589	6687	6784	6876	6957		
WITH MI	5163	5396	5633	5933	6067	6193	6326	6456	6589	6687	6784	6876	6957		
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>															
WITHOUT MI	5163	5396	5633	5933	6067	6193	6326	6456	6589	6687	6784	6876	6957		
WITH MI	5163	5396	5633	5933	6067	6193	6326	6456	6589	6687	6784	6876	6957		
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
MI INDUCED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
NET IMPACT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
<b>HILLARD</b>															
<b>REVENUES</b>															
WITHOUT MI	8275	8624	9007	9423	9640	9846	10042	10214	10400	10581	10641	10734	10790		
WITH MI	8275	8624	9007	9423	9640	9846	10042	10214	10400	10581	10641	10734	10790		
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>															
WITHOUT MI	8275	8624	9007	9423	9640	9846	10042	10214	10400	10581	10641	10734	10790		
WITH MI	8275	8624	9007	9423	9640	9846	10042	10214	10400	10581	10641	10734	10790		
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		

Table 2.1-35. (Page 3 of 3)

WITHOUT MI	8275	8624	9007	9423	7640	7846	10042	10276	10490	10381	10641	10734	10790
WITH MI	8275	8624	9635	13499	14493	12068	10125	10276	10490	10381	10641	10734	10790
DIFFERENCE	0	0	627	4077	4853	2322	64	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.00	6.76	43.27	50.34	22.36	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MI INDUCED	0	0	-216	-1243	-640	439	534	20	0	0	0	0	0
NET IMPACT	0	0	-216	-1243	-640	439	534	20	0	0	0	0	0
SALT LAKE/JUTAH													
REVENUES	724498	730879	779812	811040	828526	844251	860887	874826	892441	907038	921331	934622	946634
WITHOUT MI	724498	730879	779812	811040	828526	844251	860887	874826	892441	907038	921331	934622	946634
WITH MI	724498	730879	779812	811040	828526	844251	860887	874826	892441	907038	921331	934622	946634
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EXPENDITURES	736062	762883	792259	823983	841750	857727	874628	890821	906686	921513	936037	949539	961764
WITHOUT MI	736062	762883	792259	823983	841750	857727	874628	890821	906686	921513	936037	949539	961764
WITH MI	736062	762883	792259	823983	841750	857727	874628	890821	906686	921513	936037	949539	961764
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MI INDUCED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NET IMPACT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WASHINGTON													
REVENUES	20711	21980	22484	23427	24072	24733	25413	26112	26829	27383	27948	28525	29114
WITHOUT MI	20711	21980	22484	23427	24072	24733	25413	26112	26829	27383	27948	28525	29114
WITH MI	20711	21980	22484	23427	24072	24733	25413	26112	26829	27383	27948	28525	29114
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EXPENDITURES	20711	21980	22484	23427	24072	24733	25413	26112	26829	27383	27948	28525	29114
WITHOUT MI	20711	21980	22484	23427	24072	24733	25413	26112	26829	27383	27948	28525	29114
WITH MI	20711	21980	22484	23427	24072	24733	25413	26112	26829	27383	27948	28525	29114
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MI INDUCED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NET IMPACT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REGIONAL TOTAL													
REVENUES	1394414	1443270	1500273	1560415	1599752	1635943	1674328	1711846	1749326	1785300	1821027	1854944	1887110
WITHOUT MI	1394414	1443270	1500273	1560415	1599752	1635943	1674328	1711846	1749326	1785300	1821027	1854944	1887110
WITH MI	1394414	1443270	1500273	1560415	1599752	1635943	1674328	1711846	1749326	1785300	1821027	1854944	1887110
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EXPENDITURES	1409303	1460701	1516977	1570775	1616597	1653340	1692077	1729974	1768013	1804021	1840182	1874429	1906863
WITHOUT MI	1409303	1460701	1516977	1570775	1616597	1653340	1692077	1729974	1768013	1804021	1840182	1874429	1906863
WITH MI	1409303	1460701	1516977	1570775	1616597	1653340	1692077	1729974	1768013	1804021	1840182	1874429	1906863
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MI INDUCED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NET IMPACT	-29	-93	-2037	-4216	-2709	173	1431	2670	977	303	490	489	487

SOURCE: HIR SCIENCES  
 (1) ESTIMATES REFLECT AGGREGATE REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES FOR ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL UNITS (COUNTIES, CITIES, SCHOOLS, DISTRICTS, SPECIAL DISTRICTS) WITHIN THE COUNTY

30 OCT 80



Table 2.1-36 (page 1 of 4).

SCHOOL DISTRICT REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND NET IMPACTS (THOUSANDS FY 1983 \$) (1) BASELINE: LOW PROPOSED ACTION

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<b>CLARK</b>													
REVENUES													
WITHOUT MX	274820.	284998.	296154.	307896.	317005.	325684.	334936.	343890.	353151.	362150.	371348.	380161.	388764.
WITH MX	274820.	284998.	298320.	314278.	328910.	340378.	349380.	357191.	364181.	373180.	382377.	391191.	399793.
P.L. RYA	0.	0.	625.	1265.	1904.	2529.	3154.	3779.	3779.	3779.	3779.	3779.	3779.
STATE	0.	0.	1087.	2780.	6184.	9031.	9090.	8957.	6574.	6574.	6574.	6574.	6574.
LOCAL	0.	0.	449.	2337.	3816.	3133.	2300.	565.	677.	677.	677.	677.	677.
DIFFERENCE	0.	0.	2161.	6382.	11044.	14694.	14544.	13301.	11030.	11030.	11030.	11030.	11030.
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.73	2.07	3.76	4.51	4.34	3.87	3.12	3.05	2.97	2.91	2.84
EXPENDITURES													
WITHOUT MX	282475.	292937.	304408.	316472.	325835.	334756.	344163.	353468.	362988.	372238.	381691.	390757.	399592.
WITH MX	282475.	292937.	307147.	324807.	338889.	347906.	357094.	364269.	373788.	383038.	392492.	401557.	410393.
DIFFERENCE	0.	0.	2732.	8334.	13054.	13150.	12931.	10801.	10801.	10801.	10801.	10801.	10801.
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.90	2.63	4.01	3.93	3.75	3.06	2.98	2.90	2.83	2.76	2.70
MX INDUCED													
NET IMPACT	0.	0.	-578.	-1952.	-1150.	1543.	1613.	2500.	229.	229.	229.	229.	229.
<b>KIMBER</b>													
REVENUES													
WITHOUT MX	623.	635.	648.	662.	674.	686.	699.	710.	724.	737.	750.	763.	774.
WITH MX	623.	635.	650.	710.	1106.	3342.	4544.	2831.	1121.	748.	751.	763.	774.
P.L. RYA	0.	0.	1.	11.	92.	558.	646.	227.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
STATE	0.	0.	2.	37.	322.	1950.	2289.	853.	23.	11.	1.	0.	0.
LOCAL	0.	0.	0.	1.	17.	149.	900.	1041.	375.	1.	0.	0.	0.
DIFFERENCE	0.	0.	2.	49.	432.	2657.	3845.	2121.	398.	12.	1.	0.	0.
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.36	7.33	64.11	387.53	550.38	298.50	54.95	1.57	0.18	0.00	0.00
EXPENDITURES													
WITHOUT MX	641.	652.	666.	680.	692.	705.	718.	730.	744.	757.	770.	784.	796.
WITH MX	641.	652.	668.	743.	1236.	3983.	4509.	2064.	762.	759.	770.	784.	796.
DIFFERENCE	0.	0.	2.	63.	544.	3278.	3791.	1334.	18.	2.	0.	0.	0.
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.34	9.21	78.54	465.27	527.97	182.65	2.41	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
MX INDUCED													
NET IMPACT	0.	0.	0.	-14.	-112.	-622.	54.	787.	380.	9.	1.	0.	0.
<b>LINCOLN</b>													
REVENUES													
WITHOUT MX	2131.	2180.	2232.	2282.	2333.	2374.	2413.	2451.	2505.	2548.	2591.	2631.	2669.
WITH MX	2179.	2366.	3180.	4255.	4929.	4730.	3541.	2967.	2791.	2744.	2769.	2806.	2844.
P.L. RYA	11.	37.	200.	363.	431.	357.	37.	32.	11.	11.	11.	11.	11.
STATE	37.	132.	697.	1281.	1547.	1284.	370.	213.	155.	111.	95.	92.	93.
LOCAL	0.	17.	60.	322.	587.	715.	656.	255.	120.	74.	72.	72.	71.
DIFFERENCE	47.	186.	957.	1966.	2596.	2156.	1123.	501.	286.	196.	178.	175.	175.
PCT. DIFF.	2.21	8.54	42.89	85.90	111.27	90.22	46.41	20.36	11.44	7.69	6.88	6.65	6.58
EXPENDITURES													
WITHOUT MX	2131.	2240.	2294.	2353.	2398.	2441.	2486.	2530.	2574.	2619.	2663.	2704.	2744.
WITH MX	2254.	2450.	3467.	4483.	4987.	4535.	3709.	2906.	2775.	2759.	2815.	2856.	2896.
DIFFERENCE	63.	219.	1173.	2131.	2589.	2095.	173.	176.	184.	157.	152.	152.	152.
PCT. DIFF.	2.96	9.79	51.11	90.56	107.98	85.83	29.08	14.86	7.13	5.98	5.72	5.63	5.55
MX INDUCED													
NET IMPACT	-16.	-11.	-215.	-165.	7.	261.	400.	125.	103.	19.	26.	23.	23.
<b>NEF</b>													
REVENUES													
WITHOUT MX	5651.	5801.	5952.	6111.	6246.	6374.	6509.	6641.	6777.	6911.	7046.	7177.	7304.

Table 2.1-36 (page 2 of 4)

WITH MX	5661.	5901.	6256.	8268.	10017.	11081.	11923.	10045.	7718.	7027.	7051.	7177.	7304.
P.L. #71	0.	0.	68.	456.	870.	720.	931.	358.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
STATE	0.	0.	236.	1589.	3067.	2587.	1307.	1357.	276.	112.	5.	0.	0.
LOCAL	0.	0.	0.	110.	735.	1802.	1176.	1588.	664.	4.	0.	0.	0.
DIFFERENCE	0.	0.	0.	2154.	4671.	4710.	5414.	3104.	940.	116.	5.	0.	0.
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	5.11	35.24	74.78	73.89	23.19	51.26	13.88	1.67	0.08	0.00	0.00
EXPENDITURES													
WITHOUT MX	5819.	5962.	6118.	6284.	6420.	6551.	6690.	6826.	6966.	7104.	7242.	7377.	7507.
WITH MX	5819.	5962.	6516.	8988.	11527.	10779.	12197.	9126.	7189.	7113.	7242.	7377.	7507.
DIFFERENCE	0.	0.	394.	2674.	5107.	4228.	5501.	2300.	184.	0.	0.	0.	0.
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	6.51	42.56	79.55	64.53	92.23	35.62	2.63	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
MX INDUCED													
NET IMPACT	0.	0.	-94.	-520.	-436.	482.	-87.	904.	757.	107.	5.	0.	0.
WHITE PIVE													
REVENUES													
WITHOUT MX	4725.	4770.	4825.	4886.	4987.	5088.	5181.	5291.	5404.	5506.	5608.	5705.	5796.
WITH MX	4725.	4770.	4825.	5025.	8303.	7265.	5072.	5553.	5431.	5506.	5608.	5705.	5796.
P.L. #74	0.	0.	0.	210.	661.	209.	73.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
STATE	0.	0.	0.	730.	2317.	792.	419.	127.	12.	0.	0.	0.	0.
LOCAL	0.	0.	0.	0.	339.	1177.	403.	126.	15.	0.	0.	0.	0.
DIFFERENCE	0.	0.	0.	940.	3316.	2178.	895.	262.	27.	0.	0.	0.	0.
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.23	66.50	42.80	17.28	4.95	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EXPENDITURES													
WITHOUT MX	4957.	4933.	4959.	5022.	5126.	5230.	5326.	5438.	5554.	5659.	5764.	5864.	5958.
WITH MX	4957.	4903.	4959.	6255.	9007.	6593.	5896.	5512.	5554.	5659.	5764.	5864.	5958.
DIFFERENCE	0.	0.	0.	1233.	3881.	1864.	571.	74.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.56	75.71	23.99	10.72	1.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MX INDUCED													
NET IMPACT	0.	0.	0.	-294.	-564.	714.	325.	188.	27.	0.	0.	0.	0.
BEAVER													
REVENUES													
WITHOUT MX	2477.	2541.	2612.	2686.	2720.	2744.	2769.	2794.	2817.	2849.	2881.	2909.	2933.
WITH MX	2477.	2541.	2963.	4611.	8354.	11093.	12580.	13313.	12049.	11066.	10766.	10795.	10918.
P.L. #74	0.	0.	39.	307.	1244.	1810.	2351.	2720.	2781.	2781.	2781.	2781.	2781.
STATE	0.	0.	107.	1027.	2488.	3925.	4910.	5467.	4717.	4354.	4023.	4023.	4023.
LOCAL	0.	0.	212.	581.	1402.	2614.	2549.	2152.	1735.	1082.	1081.	1082.	1081.
DIFFERENCE	0.	0.	358.	1925.	5634.	8349.	3811.	17519.	9233.	8217.	7885.	7885.	7885.
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	13.71	71.67	207.13	304.71	354.31	376.51	327.77	288.45	273.74	-71.04	288.82
EXPENDITURES													
WITHOUT MX	2477.	2562.	2633.	2708.	2742.	2767.	2792.	2817.	2840.	2872.	2904.	2933.	2957.
WITH MX	2477.	2562.	3192.	5218.	8096.	11088.	12017.	12589.	11195.	10582.	10614.	10643.	10667.
DIFFERENCE	0.	0.	559.	2509.	6754.	8281.	7225.	9772.	8345.	7710.	7710.	7710.	7710.
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	21.22	92.67	228.05	299.27	330.45	345.90	293.84	268.44	265.46	-62.86	260.70
MX INDUCED													
NET IMPACT	0.	0.	-201.	-584.	-620.	68.	585.	748.	888.	507.	176.	176.	175.
IRON													
REVENUES													
WITHOUT MX	9730.	10100.	10449.	10820.	11173.	11351.	11620.	11895.	12175.	12398.	12620.	12850.	13058.
WITH MX	9790.	10100.	10449.	10895.	11609.	12141.	12439.	13126.	13299.	13401.	13608.	13826.	14032.
P.L. #74	0.	0.	0.	4.	75.	116.	136.	160.	160.	160.	160.	160.	160.
STATE	0.	0.	0.	10.	240.	465.	577.	623.	538.	472.	451.	449.	448.
LOCAL	0.	0.	0.	51.	199.	409.	488.	448.	366.	371.	368.	367.	366.
DIFFERENCE	0.	0.	0.	64.	515.	320.	1130.	1231.	1115.	1001.	980.	976.	974.
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	4.64	8.72	10.24	17.35	9.15	8.09	7.76	7.60	7.46
EXPENDITURES													
WITHOUT MX	9870.	10183.	10535.	10909.	11184.	11444.	11715.	11941.	12275.	12509.	12742.	12955.	13165.
WITH MX	9870.	10183.	10535.	11013.	11843.	12553.	12800.	13063.	13190.	13361.	13592.	13813.	14021.
DIFFERENCE	0.	0.	0.	101.	659.	1009.	1085.	1370.	905.	864.	860.	855.	856.

Table 2.1-36 (page 3 of 4).

PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	6.25	8.81	9.25	8.92	7.37	6.91	6.75	6.62	6.59
MX INDUCED	0.	0.	0.	-39.	-184.	-18.	105.	161.	209.	132.	120.	118.	118.
NET IMPACT	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
JULY													
REVENUES													
WITHOUT MX	3184.	3332.	3490.	3663.	3746.	3823.	3906.	3986.	4068.	4129.	4189.	4245.	4295.
WITH MX	3184.	3332.	3490.	3811.	4932.	6170.	5328.	4101.	4078.	4129.	4189.	4245.	4295.
P.L. A74	0.	0.	0.	40.	296.	469.	149.	5.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
STATE	0.	0.	0.	109.	815.	1311.	445.	26.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
LOCAL	0.	0.	0.	0.	76.	566.	899.	285.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
DIFFERENCE	0.	0.	0.	148.	1186.	2347.	1492.	315.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.05	31.66	61.38	38.21	7.91	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EXPENDITURES													
WITHOUT MX	3214.	3350.	3514.	3693.	3777.	3855.	3938.	4019.	4101.	4163.	4223.	4280.	4330.
WITH MX	3214.	3350.	3514.	3907.	5377.	6393.	4742.	4046.	4101.	4163.	4223.	4280.	4330.
P.L. A74	0.	0.	0.	214.	1600.	2538.	804.	27.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
STATE	0.	0.	0.	5.81	42.37	65.85	20.42	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
LOCAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
DIFFERENCE	0.00	0.00	0.00	-5.81	-42.37	-65.85	-20.42	-0.67	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MX INDUCED	0.	0.	0.	-86.	-414.	-191.	688.	288.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NET IMPACT	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MILITARY													
REVENUES													
WITHOUT MX	5139.	5325.	5551.	5818.	5952.	6079.	6212.	6345.	6476.	6533.	6592.	6667.	6862.
WITH MX	5139.	5325.	5551.	7147.	7944.	8132.	9054.	8258.	6926.	6573.	6222.	6667.	6701.
P.L. A74	0.	0.	0.	108.	331.	372.	561.	212.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.
STATE	0.	0.	0.	296.	938.	1045.	1567.	523.	31.	15.	15.	15.	15.
LOCAL	0.	0.	0.	207.	124.	634.	714.	1078.	412.	18.	18.	18.	18.
DIFFERENCE	0.	0.	0.	162.	193.	203.	2842.	1313.	449.	40.	39.	39.	39.
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.01	33.48	33.77	45.74	30.15	6.94	0.61	0.60	0.60	0.59
EXPENDITURES													
WITHOUT MX	5151.	5368.	5607.	5865.	6000.	6129.	6263.	6397.	6530.	6586.	6636.	6682.	6717.
WITH MX	5151.	5368.	6191.	7009.	7790.	8142.	9294.	7537.	5559.	6615.	6655.	6711.	6746.
P.L. A74	0.	0.	0.	2043.	1790.	2013.	1031.	1140.	29.	29.	29.	29.	29.
STATE	0.	0.	0.	34.84	75.83	32.83	48.43	17.83	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.43	0.43
LOCAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	-414.	203.	41.	-190.	773.	421.	11.	11.	11.	10.
DIFFERENCE	0.	0.	-140.	-414.	203.	41.	-190.	773.	421.	11.	11.	11.	10.
PCT. DIFF.	0.	0.	-140.	-414.	203.	41.	-190.	773.	421.	11.	11.	11.	10.
MX INDUCED	0.	0.	0.	-414.	203.	41.	-190.	773.	421.	11.	11.	11.	10.
NET IMPACT	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SALT LAKE/UTAH													
REVENUES													
WITHOUT MX	465851.	482839.	501429.	521509.	532752.	542884.	553561.	563410.	571851.	581237.	592440.	608711.	608711.
WITH MX	465851.	482839.	501429.	521509.	532752.	542884.	553561.	563410.	571851.	581237.	592440.	608711.	608711.
P.L. A74	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
STATE	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
LOCAL	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
DIFFERENCE	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EXPENDITURES													
WITHOUT MX	469630.	486806.	505550.	525794.	537131.	547325.	558110.	568443.	578567.	588630.	597399.	605912.	613713.
WITH MX	469630.	486806.	505550.	525794.	540448.	551702.	563549.	568443.	578567.	588630.	597399.	605912.	613713.
P.L. A74	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
STATE	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
LOCAL	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
DIFFERENCE	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MX INDUCED	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NET IMPACT	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
WASHINGTON													
REVENUES													
WITHOUT MX	12787.	13324.	13892.	14464.	14662.	15270.	15630.	16122.	16565.	16907.	17255.	17612.	17975.
WITH MX	12787.	13324.	13892.	14464.	14662.	15270.	15630.	16122.	16565.	16907.	17255.	17612.	17975.
P.L. A74	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
STATE	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
LOCAL	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
DIFFERENCE	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MX INDUCED	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NET IMPACT	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.

Table 2.1-36 (page 4 of 4)

LOCAL	0.	0.	0.	0.	103.	161.	153.	121.	60.	55.	53.	50.
DIFFERENCE	0.	0.	0.	0.	103.	250.	292.	253.	173.	114.	101.	95.
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.69	1.63	1.86	1.57	1.05	0.68	0.58	0.53
EXPENDITURES												
WITHOUT MX	12892.	13433.	13996.	14583.	14984.	15306.	15819.	16254.	16701.	17046.	17397.	18123.
WITH MX	12892.	13433.	13996.	14583.	15153.	15662.	16070.	16454.	16814.	17136.	17486.	18205.
DIFFERENCE	0.	0.	0.	0.	169.	266.	252.	200.	113.	91.	89.	82.
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.13	1.73	1.59	1.23	0.68	0.53	0.51	0.46
MX INDUCED												
NET IMPACT	0.	0.	0.	0.	-66.	-16.	40.	53.	60.	24.	12.	17.
REGIONAL TOTAL												
REVENUES												
WITHOUT MX	787174.	815841.	847237.	880806.	902370.	922338.	943401.	963945.	984512.	1003903.	1023316.	1038041.
WITH MX	787221.	816028.	851424.	896063.	936739.	967009.	988380.	999058.	1008173.	1024630.	1043536.	1079138.
P.L. H74	11.	37.	1040.	3032.	5914.	7141.	8097.	7704.	6738.	6738.	6738.	6737.
STATE	37.	132.	2425.	8608.	18440.	24212.	25138.	19650.	12450.	11709.	11212.	11199.
LOCAL	0.	17.	722.	3618.	10015.	13319.	11744.	7760.	4473.	2281.	2270.	2263.
DIFFERENCE	47.	186.	4187.	15258.	34369.	44671.	44979.	35114.	23661.	20727.	20220.	20197.
PCT. DIFF.	0.01	0.02	0.49	1.73	3.81	4.84	4.77	3.64	2.40	2.06	1.98	1.91
EXPENDITURES												
WITHOUT MX	799297.	828405.	860283.	894364.	916290.	936598.	959020.	978916.	999840.	1019572.	1039332.	1075603.
WITH MX	799360.	828624.	865738.	913670.	955295.	978796.	998412.	1006209.	1020418.	1039234.	1058972.	1095237.
DIFFERENCE	63.	219.	5455.	19306.	39005.	42198.	4092.	2793.	20578.	19662.	19640.	19630.
PCT. DIFF.	0.01	0.03	0.63	2.16	4.26	4.51	4.22	2.79	2.06	1.93	1.89	1.83
MX INDUCED												
NET IMPACT	-16.	-33.	-1268.	-4048.	-4636.	2473.	4587.	7820.	3083.	1066.	580.	567.

SOURCE: HDW SCIENCES

(1) ESTIMATES REFLECT AGGREGATE REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES BY ALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS WITHIN THE COUNTY.

30-OCT-80

Table 2.1-37. (Page 1 of 4)

SCHOOL DISTRICT REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND NET IMPACTS (THOUSANDS FY 1980 \$) (1) BASELINE LOW  
ALTERNATIVE BA

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<b>CLARK</b>													
REVENUES													
WITHOUT MI	274820	284978	296138	307876	317003	325684	334834	343890	352131	362130	371348	380168	388764
WITH MI	274820	284978	296138	307876	317003	325684	334834	343890	352131	362130	371348	380168	388764
P L 874	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STATE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EXPENDITURES													
WITHOUT MI	282473	292937	304400	316472	325835	334734	344163	353468	362988	372238	381691	390757	399592
WITH MI	282473	292937	304400	316472	325835	334734	344163	353468	362988	372238	381691	390757	399592
P L 874	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STATE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NET IMPACT	0	0	-580	-1697	79	1340	1140	992	227	227	227	227	227
<b>FIRENA</b>													
REVENUES													
WITHOUT MI	623	635	640	642	674	686	699	710	724	737	750	763	774
WITH MI	623	635	640	642	674	686	699	710	724	737	750	763	774
P L 874	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STATE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EXPENDITURES													
WITHOUT MI	641	652	666	680	692	703	718	730	744	757	770	784	796
WITH MI	641	652	666	680	692	703	718	730	744	757	770	784	796
P L 874	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STATE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NET IMPACT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>LINCOLN</b>													
REVENUES													
WITHOUT MI	2131	2100	2232	2209	2133	2274	2419	2441	2503	2548	2591	2611	2649
WITH MI	2176	2361	2229	4041	3443	3606	4244	3483	2743	2646	2611	2732	2771
P L 874	10	37	209	316	129	272	323	103	10	10	10	10	10
STATE	34	129	329	1119	453	809	1140	303	31	65	53	51	52
LOCAL	0	16	59	336	537	200	361	199	41	49	40	39	39
DIFFERENCE	0	102	977	1772	1110	1211	1026	1022	261	117	103	102	101
PCT DIFF	2.07	4.84	44.23	77.40	47.38	51.06	75.49	10.41	10.41	4.58	4.00	3.06	3.00
EXPENDITURES													
WITHOUT MI	2191	2240	2274	2333	2398	2441	2406	2520	2574	2619	2663	2704	2744
WITH MI	2249	2417	3319	4210	3197	3741	4325	3141	2682	2619	2704	2744	2784
P L 874	98	217	1234	1090	761	1300	1007	611	107	107	107	107	107
STATE	2	64	9	78	31	73	75	24	4	3	3	3	3
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NET IMPACT	-14	-30	200	0	349	63	63	411	193	29	10	17	19
<b>WY</b>													
REVENUES													
WITHOUT MI	5661	5801	5930	6114	6206	6374	6502	6641	6777	6911	7046	7177	7304
WITH MI	5661	5801	5930	6114	6206	6374	6502	6641	6777	6911	7046	7177	7304

**Table 2.1-37. (Page 2 of 4)**

[illegible]

Table 2.1-37. (Page 3 of 4)

[illegible]

Table 2.1-37. (Page 4 of 4)

WITHOUT MI	12692	13433	13796	14583	14984	13396	15619	16294	16301	17046	17397	17736	18123
WITH MI	12692	13433	13796	14583	14984	13400	15619	16294	16701	17046	17397	17736	18123
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCT DIFF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MI IMPACT	0	0	0	0	0	-2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
NET IMPACT	0	0	0	0	0	-2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
REGIONAL TOTAL													
REVENUES													
WITHOUT MI	787174	815841	847237	880806	902370	922338	943401	963945	984312	1007903	1022316	1041660	1058941
WITH MI	787218	816023	847260	880806	902370	922338	943401	963945	984312	1007903	1022316	1041660	1058941
STATE	10	37	974	2437	3272	3766	3973	3973	3760	3760	3760	3759	3759
LOCAL	3	12	2319	5734	10231	11361	10303	8282	6504	6508	6373	6373	6373
DIFFERENCE	44	182	3823	11923	18537	17376	17702	1977	1066	713	712	711	711
PCT DIFF	0.01	0.02	0.45	1.36	2.02	2.11	1.88	1.48	1.16	1.10	1.08	1.04	1.04
EXPENDITURES													
WITHOUT MI	799297	828405	860283	874364	916270	936598	938020	978916	997840	1019372	1039323	1058805	1075403
WITH MI	799336	828422	860283	874364	916270	936598	938020	978916	997840	1019372	1039323	1058805	1075403
DIFFERENCE	39	17	4816	14993	18086	17326	13376	12034	10823	10303	10801	10801	10798
PCT DIFF	0.01	0.02	0.57	1.67	1.97	1.86	1.40	1.23	1.08	1.06	1.04	1.02	1.00
MI IMPACT	-14	-35	-1053	-2931	131	2030	2332	2199	365	738	245	244	246

SOURCE: FOR SCIENCES  
 (1) ESTIMATES REFLECT AGGREGATE REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES BY ALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS WITHIN THE COUNTY

4-MIN 40



Capital investment requirements in the Nevada/Utah deployment region under the Proposed Action and the split deployment alternative are presented in Tables 2.1-38 and 2.1-39. Information is provided for long-term demands, peak year requirements and annual investment required to satisfy long-term needs. Total investment requirements are differentiated by type of indebtedness required--general obligation bond items, revenue bond items, and school bond items.

Long-term capital expenditure requirements under the Proposed Action for the Nevada/Utah region total \$58.5 million. Over 68 percent of the total expenditures are for school requirements. Similar patterns hold for peak-year expenditures. School expenditure requirements represent the majority of expenditures, approximately 48 percent of the \$218.3 million of total capital expenditures.

Within the Nevada/Utah region, the operating base county locations are expected to constitute the majority of long-term capital expenditures. Under the Proposed Action, the operating base counties of Clark and Beaver represent over 89 percent of total capital outlays. In the peak year, however, the counties where DDA facilities are expected represent the majority of the \$218.3 million of total capital expenditures (55 percent). These peak year demands, however, could be maintained as temporary facilities with concurrent reduction in the peak year capital requirements. Regional capital expenditures requirements for Alternative 1-6 do not differ significantly from the Proposed Action. Capital expenditures under the split deployment alternative, however, are reduced substantially.

Total capital expenditures in the region under the split deployment alternative are \$27.5 million in the long term, approximately 47 percent of total outlays under the Proposed Action. Peak-year expenditure are expected to be \$85.8 million for the split deployment alternative, approximately 39 percent of total peak-year Proposed Action capital expenditures.

The capital expenditure requirements necessary to support growth due to M-X will be significant for all counties in the Nevada/Utah deployment region. However, the question is not the level of requirements but the ability of the individual counties to finance the long-term and peak year capital expenditure requirements.

Due to the low tax base and/or property tax limitations in the county areas in the Nevada/Utah region, local jurisdiction will be unable to finance the bonds necessary to support either long-term or peak-year capital expenditure requirements.

## **2.2 POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON POPULATION**

Population changes in the Nevada/Utah region of influence would be generated as a result of procurement expenditures and direct employment during both the construction and operations phases of the M-X project. The size, composition, timing, and spatial distribution of M-X related in-migrant population would vary from county to county in the region depending on the project activities occurring within or near a county and the spatial pattern of personal consumption expenditures of direct workers. Population change, which also is a function of the size of the locally available labor force and expected socio-demographic characteristics of the in-migrants, is forecast at the county level and aggregated to state and regional totals. Data are presented for two baseline projections without the M-X project, one assuming trend change and the other adding anticipated population growth associated with large energy and/or mineral development projects in several

Table 2.1-38 (page 1 of 4)

SCHOOL DISTRICT REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND NET IMPACTS (THOUSANDS FY 1980 \$) (1) BASELINE: HIGH

ALTERNATIVE BA	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<b>CLARK</b>													
REVENUES													
ATTNUT MX	274936.	285200.	296466.	308447.	317647.	326333.	335432.	344380.	353573.	362595.	371810.	380650.	389265.
ATTN MX	274936.	285200.	296466.	314556.	327813.	337801.	347006.	356381.	364515.	373537.	382753.	391593.	400208.
P.L. #74	0.	0.	625.	1250.	1875.	2500.	3158.	3749.	3749.	3749.	3749.	3749.	3749.
STATE	0.	0.	1087.	2751.	5938.	7225.	7301.	7386.	6522.	6522.	6522.	6522.	6522.
LOCAL	0.	0.	0.	447.	2451.	1742.	1118.	565.	672.	672.	672.	672.	672.
DIFFERENCE	0.	0.	0.	2159.	6109.	11467.	11573.	11701.	10943.	10943.	10943.	10943.	10943.
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.73	1.98	3.20	3.51	3.45	3.40	3.09	3.02	2.94	2.87	2.81
EXPENDITURES													
ATTNUT MX	282594.	293144.	304724.	317038.	326495.	335423.	344775.	353372.	363421.	372695.	382167.	391253.	400109.
ATTN MX	282594.	293144.	307459.	324845.	336582.	345500.	355211.	364688.	374137.	383410.	392882.	401968.	410824.
DIFFERENCE	0.	0.	2735.	1806.	10087.	10127.	10436.	10716.	10716.	10716.	10716.	10716.	10716.
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.90	2.46	3.09	3.02	3.03	3.03	2.95	2.88	2.80	2.74	2.68
MX INDUCED	0.	0.	-576.	-1697.	79.	1340.	1137.	985.	227.	227.	227.	227.	227.
NET IMPACT													
<b>KUREKA</b>													
REVENUES													
ATTNUT MX	623.	635.	648.	662.	674.	686.	699.	710.	724.	737.	750.	763.	774.
ATTN MX	623.	635.	648.	662.	674.	686.	699.	712.	724.	737.	750.	763.	774.
P.L. #74	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
STATE	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
LOCAL	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
DIFFERENCE	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	2.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EXPENDITURES													
ATTNUT MX	641.	653.	666.	680.	693.	705.	719.	730.	744.	757.	771.	784.	796.
ATTN MX	641.	653.	666.	680.	693.	705.	720.	730.	744.	757.	771.	784.	796.
DIFFERENCE	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	2.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MX INDUCED	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	-2.	2.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NET IMPACT													
<b>LINCOLN</b>													
REVENUES													
ATTNUT MX	2131.	2181.	2233.	2292.	2336.	2378.	2422.	2464.	2507.	2543.	2593.	2634.	2672.
ATTN MX	2131.	2181.	2233.	2404.	2446.	2489.	2531.	2574.	2617.	2660.	2703.	2745.	2787.
P.L. #74	10.	37.	209.	316.	122.	272.	323.	103.	10.	10.	10.	10.	10.
STATE	31.	129.	729.	1119.	455.	803.	1140.	385.	51.	65.	53.	51.	52.
LOCAL	0.	16.	54.	336.	533.	200.	43.	534.	199.	41.	40.	40.	39.
DIFFERENCE	44.	182.	997.	1772.	1310.	1211.	1429.	1022.	261.	117.	103.	102.	101.
PCT. DIFF.	2.07	8.33	44.62	77.29	47.51	51.79	75.34	41.48	0.00	4.58	3.99	3.86	3.80
EXPENDITURES													
ATTNUT MX	2131.	2241.	2350.	2459.	2568.	2677.	2786.	2895.	2977.	3060.	3143.	3227.	3310.
ATTN MX	2131.	2241.	2350.	2459.	2568.	2677.	2786.	2895.	2977.	3060.	3143.	3227.	3310.
DIFFERENCE	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MX INDUCED	-13.	-35.	-228.	-846.	349.	-69.	-61.	411.	153.	79.	18.	17.	19.
NET IMPACT													
<b>MEYER</b>													
REVENUES													
ATTNUT MX	5651.	5801.	5953.	6117.	6251.	6378.	6512.	6644.	6779.	6915.	7049.	7180.	7307.
ATTN MX	5651.	5801.	5953.	6117.	6251.	6378.	6512.	6644.	6779.	6915.	7049.	7180.	7307.

Table 2.1-38 (page 2 of 4)

WITH MX	5651.	5801.	6335.	8026.	9161.	9034.	9845.	7817.	5086.	6016.	7049.	7180.	7307.
P.L. RTA	0.	0.	46.	394.	500.	403.	357.	121.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
STATE	0.	0.	297.	1378.	1776.	1348.	1315.	455.	11.	1.	0.	0.	0.
LOCAL	0.	0.	0.	138.	635.	806.	649.	592.	175.	0.	0.	0.	0.
DIFFERENCE	0.	0.	383.	1910.	2910.	2657.	2332.	1158.	207.	1.	0.	0.	0.
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	6.43	31.22	46.56	41.66	35.81	17.59	3.05	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
EXPENDITURES													
WITHOUT MX	5819.	5963.	6119.	6287.	6425.	6555.	5634.	6829.	5968.	7107.	7245.	7380.	7510.
WITH MX	5819.	5963.	6022.	6001.	6159.	6218.	5531.	7535.	6970.	7107.	7245.	7380.	7510.
DIFFERENCE	0.	0.	504.	2314.	2934.	2363.	2157.	707.	2.	0.	0.	0.	0.
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	8.23	36.81	45.67	36.05	32.23	10.36	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MX INDUCED													
NET IMPACT	0.	0.	-121.	-104.	-24.	293.	175.	461.	704.	1.	0.	0.	0.
WHITE PINE													
REVENUES													
WITHOUT MX	4726.	4773.	4951.	7346.	8344.	9493.	3156.	8366.	7870.	8037.	8217.	8362.	8520.
WITH MX	4726.	4773.	4951.	7346.	8344.	9493.	3156.	8366.	7870.	8037.	8217.	8362.	8520.
P.L. RTA	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
STATE	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
LOCAL	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
DIFFERENCE	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EXPENDITURES													
WITHOUT MX	4858.	4906.	5089.	7550.	8576.	9757.	3422.	8599.	8090.	8261.	8446.	8595.	8758.
WITH MX	4858.	4906.	5089.	7550.	8576.	9757.	3422.	8599.	8090.	8261.	8446.	8595.	8758.
DIFFERENCE	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MX INDUCED													
NET IMPACT	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
WEAVER													
REVENUES													
WITHOUT MX	3482.	4607.	5230.	5846.	6372.	5330.	5155.	5219.	5299.	5387.	5472.	5560.	5619.
WITH MX	3482.	4607.	5230.	5846.	6372.	5330.	5155.	5219.	5299.	5387.	5472.	5560.	5619.
P.L. RTA	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
STATE	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
LOCAL	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
DIFFERENCE	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EXPENDITURES													
WITHOUT MX	3511.	4645.	5273.	5894.	6425.	5374.	5202.	5262.	5343.	5431.	5517.	5605.	5665.
WITH MX	3511.	4645.	5273.	5894.	6425.	5374.	5202.	5262.	5343.	5431.	5517.	5605.	5665.
DIFFERENCE	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MX INDUCED													
NET IMPACT	0.	0.	0.	-45.	-218.	-278.	490.	279.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
IRON													
REVENUES													
WITHOUT MX	9810.	10139.	10504.	10901.	11185.	11431.	11634.	11361.	12234.	12458.	12690.	12912.	13123.
WITH MX	9810.	10139.	10504.	10901.	11185.	11431.	11634.	11361.	12234.	12458.	12690.	12912.	13123.
P.L. RTA	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
STATE	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
LOCAL	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
DIFFERENCE	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EXPENDITURES													
WITHOUT MX	9810.	10222.	10504.	10941.	11272.	11525.	11733.	12559.	12314.	12560.	12794.	13018.	13210.
WITH MX	9810.	10222.	10504.	10941.	11272.	11525.	11733.	12559.	12314.	12560.	12794.	13018.	13210.
DIFFERENCE	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.



Table 2.1-38 (page 4 of 4).

LOCAL	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	2.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
DIFFERENCE	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	2.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EXPENDITURES																	
WITHOUT MX	12892.	13433.	13996.	14583.	14984.	15396.	15819.	16254.	16701.	17046.	17397.	17756.	18123.				
WITH MX	12892.	13433.	13996.	14583.	14984.	15400.	15819.	16254.	16701.	17046.	17397.	17756.	18123.				
DIFFERENCE	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	4.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.				
PCT. DIFF.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
MX INDUCED	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	-2.	2.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.				
NET IMPACT	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	-2.	2.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.				
REGIONAL TOTAL																	
REVENUES																	
WITHOUT MX	790577.	821658.	856362.	895898.	914971.	939048.	958562.	975786.	994024.	1013706.	1033426.	1052018.	1069582.				
WITH MX	790622.	821840.	860171.	907785.	937069.	958392.	975179.	989985.	1005434.	1024767.	1044472.	1063062.	1080626.				
P.L. 974	10.	37.	991.	2481.	3248.	3752.	3984.	3973.	3760.	3760.	3760.	3759.	3759.				
STATE	34.	129.	2312.	6685.	10172.	11314.	12669.	8266.	6584.	6588.	6575.	6573.	6573.				
LOCAL	0.	16.	507.	2721.	4678.	4280.	3363.	1961.	1066.	713.	712.	711.	711.				
DIFFERENCE	44.	182.	3809.	11887.	18098.	19345.	17617.	14199.	11410.	11061.	11046.	11044.	11044.				
PCT. DIFF.	0.01	0.02	0.44	1.33	1.97	2.06	1.84	1.46	1.15	1.09	1.07	1.05	1.03				
EXPENDITURES																	
WITHOUT MX	802731.	834274.	869492.	909640.	933106.	953545.	973395.	990924.	1009487.	1029515.	1049586.	1068510.	1086394.				
WITH MX	802789.	834491.	874346.	924436.	951051.	970878.	988690.	1002958.	1020312.	1040318.	1060385.	1079311.	1097192.				
DIFFERENCE	58.	217.	4854.	14797.	17945.	17333.	15295.	12034.	10825.	10803.	10801.	10801.	10798.				
PCT. DIFF.	0.01	0.03	0.56	1.63	1.92	1.82	1.57	1.21	1.07	1.05	1.03	1.01	0.99				
MX INDUCED	-14.	-15.	-1045.	-2909.	153.	2012.	2322.	2166.	585.	258.	245.	245.	246.				
NET IMPACT																	

SOURCE: HDK SCIENCES  
(1) ESTIMATES REFLECT AGGREGATE REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES BY ALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS WITHIN THE COUNTY.

10-OCT-80

Table 2.1-39. (page 1 of 2).

PROPOSED ACTION: FULL DEPLOYMENT - NEVADA/UTAH (L)  
 BASE 1 AT COYOTE SPRINGS, NV (CLARK CO.)  
 BASE 11 AT MILFORD, UT (BEAVER CO.)

N-X RELATED CAPITAL INVESTMENTS REQUIREMENTS

(THOUSANDS FY 1987 \$)

SERVICE	LONG TERM (1994)	ANNUAL INVESTMENT REQUIRED(1)/(2)	PEAK YEAR
<b>CLARK</b>			
GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND ITEMS (3)	3358.0	3358.0	20823.8
REVENUE BOND ITEMS (4)	2480.6	2480.6	13043.9
SCHOOLS	21282.7	10641.3	25913.2
TOTAL	27121.2	16479.9	59780.8
<b>CUMBEKA</b>			
GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND ITEMS (3)	0.0	0.0	4735.6
REVENUE BOND ITEMS (4)	0.0	0.0	2697.9
SCHOOLS	0.0	0.0	7470.5
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	14904.0
<b>LINCOLN</b>			
GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND ITEMS (3)	402.4	187.3	3259.5
REVENUE BOND ITEMS (4)	310.4	103.5	1869.8
SCHOOLS	299.9	299.9	5107.4
TOTAL	1012.7	590.5	10231.7
<b>MYE</b>			
GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND ITEMS (3)	0.0	0.0	6910.1
REVENUE BOND ITEMS (4)	0.0	0.0	3939.2
SCHOOLS	0.0	0.0	10839.8
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	21689.0
<b>WHITE PINE</b>			
GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND ITEMS (3)	0.0	0.0	4846.5
REVENUE BOND ITEMS (4)	0.0	0.0	2761.1
SCHOOLS	0.0	0.0	7646.9
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	15254.5
<b>BEAVER</b>			
GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND ITEMS (3)	4813.0	2036.0	11297.6
REVENUE BOND ITEMS (4)	3624.3	1812.2	7220.2
SCHOOLS	16489.0	5496.3	20899.0
TOTAL	24926.3	10244.5	19415.8
<b>IRON</b>			

Table 2.1-39 (page 2 of 2).

GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND ITEMS (3)	1562.8	781.4	2232.2
REVENUE BOND ITEMS (4)	1169.4	584.7	1446.1
SCHOOLS	1830.2	915.1	2319.7
TOTAL	4562.3	2281.2	5998.0
JUAN			
GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND ITEMS (3)	0.0	0.0	3440.6
REVENUE BOND ITEMS (4)	0.0	0.0	1960.1
SCHOOLS	0.0	0.0	5429.7
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	10829.4
MILLARD			
GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND ITEMS (3)	83.9	83.9	4135.0
REVENUE BOND ITEMS (4)	65.0	65.0	2361.9
SCHOOLS	61.7	61.7	6482.7
TOTAL	210.7	210.7	12979.4
SALT LAKE/UTAH			
GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND ITEMS (3)	0.0	0.0	10700.0
REVENUE BOND ITEMS (4)	0.0	0.0	6424.8
SCHOOLS	0.0	0.0	8290.8
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	25415.6
WASHINGTON			
GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND ITEMS (3)	242.0	242.0	731.3
REVENUE BOND ITEMS (4)	194.1	194.1	468.8
SCHOOLS	176.4	176.4	568.9
TOTAL	612.5	612.5	1769.0
NEVADA			
GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND ITEMS (3)	3760.4	3545.2	40575.4
REVENUE BOND ITEMS (4)	2790.9	2584.0	24311.8
SCHOOLS	21582.5	10941.2	56972.9
TOTAL	28133.8	17070.4	121860.0
UTAH			
GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND ITEMS (3)	6701.8	4043.4	32536.6
REVENUE BOND ITEMS (4)	5052.8	2656.0	19881.8
SCHOOLS	18557.3	6619.5	43089.8
TOTAL	30311.9	13348.9	96408.1
REGIONAL TOTAL			
GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND ITEMS (3)	10462.2	7588.5	73112.0
REVENUE BOND ITEMS (4)	7843.8	5240.0	44193.6
SCHOOLS	40139.8	17590.8	100962.5
TOTAL	58445.7	30419.3	218268.1

(1) INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS PRESENT THE AVERAGE ANNUAL LEVEL OF EXPENDITURES NEEDED TO PROVIDE THE LONG-TERM SERVICE

REQUIREMENTS BY THE FIRST YEAR IN WHICH THIS LEVEL OF INVESTMENT SHOULD BE DEMANDED.

(2) MAXIMUM ANNUAL INVESTMENT REQUIRED.

(3) GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND ITEMS INCLUDE POLICE, FIRE, GOVERNMENT, HEALTH SERVICE, LIBRARY, AND STREET EXPENDITURES.

(4) REVENUE BOND ITEMS INCLUDE WATER AND WASTEWATER FACILITY EXPENDITURES.

counties. Cumulative effects of M-X and other projects are analyzed as the sum of the net M-X effect (assuming the high growth baseline) and the growth generated by those projects expressed as a percent change over the trend baseline.

The general pattern of population change induced by the project is likely to be rapid, large-scale growth during the construction "boom" period followed by almost equally rapid population losses, especially in counties affected only by DDA facilities, as construction activities are completed and full-scale operations are begun. The most important features of M-X related population change to examine are the peak year, including the rapidity with which in-migrant population reaches its maximum level and the size and composition of the population present during the peak construction period, and the permanent or long-term population change, if any. The rate of population loss during the "bust" phase of the cycle may be important in some counties due to difficulties which are likely to be encountered in establishing an orderly adjustment of housing and services to a rapidly declining population. The size, composition, and residential location of the long-term population change is especially significant since these characteristics would determine the extent of more-or-less permanent changes in the housing, land use, services, and general living environment of the affected communities.

#### **TOTAL M-X-RELATED POPULATION CHANGE AT THE REGIONAL SCALE**

Table 2.2-1 shows baseline population, net M-X-related population in-migration, and cumulative change due to M-X and other projects for the Proposed Action and each of the alternatives affecting the Nevada/Utah region. The percent differences represented by net M-X population change and by cumulative growth are presented for the appropriate baselines year by year from 1982 through 1994.

#### **Full Deployment**

The M-X related in-migrant population present in the Nevada/Utah region would reach maximum levels in 1987 ranging from 85,200 for the Proposed Action to 82,300 for Alternative 4, about five percent above the region's trend growth baseline population in that year. The cumulative population in-migration induced by M-X and other large projects in several counties would be about 115,000 persons in that year for the Proposed Action, about 6.8 percent above the trend growth baseline. The region's annual growth rate during the five year M-X construction "boom" period from 1983 through 1987 would increase to 4.2 percent, assuming no other large projects, and to 4.5 percent with those projects occurring simultaneously. These growth rates compare to a trend projection of growth at 3.2 percent annually during the same period.

Long-term population effects are projected to be substantially lower than in the peak year as out-migration of construction-related population reduces the total from around 85,000 to about 30,500 to 34,000, depending upon the alternative. Population bases associated with completion of M-X construction for the proposed action would reduce the annual growth rate in the region during the four year "bust" period to 1.3 percent from the trend projection of 2.1 percent. Expected concurrent population losses related to the completion of other projects further reduces the growth rate during this period to 1.1 percent annually. In the long term, the growth induced by full deployment would increase the region's population by 1.6 to 1.8 percent over the trend baseline and effects of other projects combined with M-X would result in a 2.6 to 2.8 percent increase, depending upon the alternative.



Table 2.2-1. (Page 1 of 2)

PROJECTED BASELINE POPULATION, M-X RELATED POPULATION CHANGE, AND CUMULATIVE POPULATION CHANGE RELATED TO M-X AND OTHER PROJECTS, BY ALTERNATIVE, IN DEPLOYMENT REGION

ALTERNATIVE	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<b>BASELINE POPULATION</b>													
WITH TREND GROWTH (10)	1447418	1500138	1557873	1619626	1659105	1675632	1734144	1771729	1808214	1844718	1880142	1913598	1945085
WITH OTHER PRJCTS (11C)	1453805	1511053	1574982	1647663	1689863	1726478	1762150	1793369	1828871	1862813	1898803	1932718	1964726
X, NO ABOVE TO	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>PROPOSED ACTION</b>													
M-X INITIO WITH TO	80	727	10773	37285	79698	83229	79136	31641	33443	31148	31123	31110	31096
Z ABOVE TO BASELINE	0.0	0.0	0.7	28524	79148	80445	78445	31368	33333	31116	31068	31053	31040
M-X INITIO WITH NO	80	727	10613	36924	79140	84415	78445	31368	33333	31116	31068	31053	31040
M-X + OTHER PROJECTS	6467	11642	27722	66961	109720	115262	104431	73328	50890	49211	49729	50173	50681
Z ABOVE TO BASELINE	0.4	0.8	1.8	4.1	6.6	6.8	6.1	4.1	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
<b>ALTERNATIVE 1</b>													
M-X INITIO WITH TO	80	727	10795	39872	79993	85235	79135	31270	33561	31245	31201	31190	31179
Z ABOVE TO BASELINE	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.5	4.8	5.0	4.6	2.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
M-X INITIO WITH NO	80	727	10497	39588	79576	84449	78478	31462	33462	31145	31098	31072	31072
M-X + OTHER PROJECTS	6467	11642	27806	67625	110336	115295	104464	73322	51019	49240	49759	50204	50713
Z ABOVE TO BASELINE	0.4	0.8	1.8	4.2	6.7	6.8	6.1	4.1	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
<b>ALTERNATIVE 2</b>													
M-X INITIO WITH TO	80	727	10422	37091	79586	84341	77677	31324	33754	30644	30380	30377	30574
Z ABOVE TO BASELINE	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.4	4.8	5.0	4.5	2.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
M-X INITIO WITH NO	80	727	10494	36762	79112	83350	76931	31041	33682	30572	30321	30316	30512
M-X + OTHER PROJECTS	6467	11442	27403	64799	109872	114396	104917	72901	51239	48667	49182	49636	50153
Z ABOVE TO BASELINE	0.4	0.8	1.8	4.1	6.6	6.7	6.1	4.1	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
<b>ALTERNATIVE 3</b>													
M-X INITIO WITH TO	3411	8554	20112	42451	78804	81798	80563	57447	37914	34435	34214	34176	34180
Z ABOVE TO BASELINE	0.2	0.6	1.3	2.7	4.7	5.0	4.6	3.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
M-X INITIO WITH NO	3369	8467	19934	42960	78002	83125	79781	56878	37375	34116	34008	33985	33964
M-X + OTHER PROJECTS	9736	19382	37063	70997	108762	113971	107767	78738	55132	52211	52669	53105	53605
Z ABOVE TO BASELINE	0.7	1.3	2.4	4.4	6.6	6.7	6.2	4.4	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
<b>ALTERNATIVE 4</b>													
M-X INITIO WITH TO	3411	8554	19457	40397	78046	82753	70000	51196	33178	32313	32238	32245	32232
Z ABOVE TO BASELINE	0.2	0.6	1.2	2.5	4.7	4.9	4.5	2.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
M-X INITIO WITH NO	3369	8467	19309	40035	77321	81952	77324	50907	33079	32212	32153	32139	32125
M-X + OTHER PROJECTS	9736	19382	36418	68092	108281	112798	105310	72767	50636	50307	50816	51259	51766
Z ABOVE TO BASELINE	0.7	1.3	2.3	4.2	6.5	6.7	6.1	4.1	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7

Table 2.2-1. (Page 2 of 2)

ALTERNATIVE 5													
M-X IMPRO WITH TO	3472	8431	19796	43279	78700	84103	80609	57476	37888	34394	34172	34154	34136
Z ABOVE TO BASELINE	0.2	0.6	1.3	2.7	4.8	5.0	4.6	3.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.0	1.8
M-X IMPRO WITH HO	3426	8336	19814	43734	78034	83203	79002	56933	37593	34123	34015	33991	33771
M-X + OTHER PROJECTS	9813	19231	36923	70791	108814	114049	107788	78793	55152	52218	52276	53111	53612
Z ABOVE TO BASELINE	0.7	1.3	2.4	4.4	6.6	6.7	6.2	4.4	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.8
ALTERNATIVE 6													
M-X IMPRO WITH TO	3472	8431	19741	40225	78113	82774	77988	51125	33132	33252	32195	32181	32167
Z ABOVE TO BASELINE	0.2	0.6	1.2	2.5	4.7	4.9	4.3	2.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
M-X IMPRO WITH HO	3426	8336	19169	39847	77347	81943	77238	50864	33079	32197	32144	32124	32111
M-X + OTHER PROJECTS	9813	19231	36278	67886	108307	112791	105244	72724	50836	50274	50802	51344	51752
Z ABOVE TO BASELINE	0.7	1.3	2.3	4.2	6.3	6.7	6.1	4.1	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
ALTERNATIVE 8A													
M-X IMPRO WITH TO	75	622	9298	20977	37225	34175	28316	21150	16133	16035	16030	16028	16027
Z ABOVE TO BASELINE	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
M-X IMPRO WITH HO	75	622	9238	27810	36991	34019	28172	21150	16133	16035	16030	16028	16027
M-X + OTHER PROJECTS	6462	11537	26367	57847	67751	64863	56158	43010	33690	34130	34691	35148	35668
Z ABOVE TO BASELINE	0.4	0.8	1.7	3.6	4.1	3.8	3.2	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8

SOURCE: NDR SCIENCES, 1-NOV-80

### **Split Deployment**

The M-X-related in-migrant population present in the Nevada/Utah region would reach a maximum of 37,200 in 1986, about 56 percent less than with full deployment, before declining to a long-term level of about 16,000 persons (see Table 2.2-2). In the peak year the in-migrant population represents a 2.2 percent increase above the trend growth projection while other projects raise the increase to 4.1 percent.

### **COMPOSITION OF THE M-X-RELATED IN-MIGRANT POPULATION**

The composition of the project-related population in terms of employment category for the Proposed Action and each alternative affecting the Nevada/Utah region is shown in Table 2.2-3 for the trend growth baseline. Households and population are categorized by the employment of the worker holding a direct job in households where there is more than one person employed. The categories which appear in counties affected only by DDA facilities include cluster construction, assembly and checkout, and indirect, while additional categories of base construction, military operations, and civilian operations would be present in counties affected by the bases. The categories present in an area are important since each has different socio-demographic characteristics. For example, the two construction categories, a large share of whom are workers present without families, have higher incomes, a slightly larger family household size, and younger age distribution than the general population (Mountain West Research, Inc., 1975), while the military-related population would contain a large share of single persons and would have a younger age structure and lower incomes (at least for enlisted personnel) than the general population. The indirect population generated by project-related expansion of local economic activity would likely approximate the characteristics of the state and western United States populations. The two construction categories and assembly and checkout workers represent populations that would be temporarily present during the construction phase, as would a major share of the indirect population.

### **Full Deployment**

For the Proposed Action, the population related to construction workers (37,615) would constitute about one-third (37 percent) of the in-migrants in the peak year and about as many persons associated with indirect employment would be temporarily present in the region. Over 90 percent of the permanent in-migrants (28,163 persons) would be military personnel and their dependents, with the remaining share composed of civilian operations and indirect workers and their families. The comparable data for the alternatives, shown in Table 2.2-3, are virtually identical. About 23 percent (19,500 persons) of the in-migrants present in the peak year would be school-age population and another 47 percent (39,800) would be civilian labor force participants. In the long-term these proportions would be 29 and 13 percent, respectively.

### **Split Deployment**

For the split deployment alternative only the size of the population in the constituent categories changes while their relative proportion remain about the same as for the full deployment alternatives in the peak year. In the long term,

Table 2.2-2. (Page 1 of 2)

POPULATION IMPACTS  
ALTERNATIVE BA SPLIT DEPLOYMENT (70/30) - NEVADA/UTAH (1)  
BASE 1 AT COVITE SPRINGS, NV (CLARK CO.)

COUNTY	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<b>CLARK</b>													
BASLINE	485433	503411	523124	543837	559947	575277	591443	607435	623794	637670	653924	671315	686499
WITH M-X	485433	503661	528008	559927	580361	594650	610056	625276	639885	653931	671777	687356	702340
DIFFERENCE	0	250	5464	16070	20614	19373	18613	17841	15871	15841	15841	15841	15841
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.0	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3
OVER BASELINE													
<b>FINNEY</b>													
BASLINE	1101	1121	1144	1169	1190	1211	1234	1255	1278	1301	1324	1347	1368
WITH M-X	1101	1121	1144	1169	1191	1213	1237	1257	1278	1301	1324	1347	1368
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE													
<b>LINCOLN</b>													
BASLINE	3765	3850	3943	4043	4121	4194	4272	4347	4424	4500	4576	4647	4719
WITH M-X	3840	4222	6071	7396	8534	9523	10405	11258	12045	12824	13624	14434	15244
DIFFERENCE	75	372	2128	3553	4113	4329	4620	4867	4621	4824	4748	4787	4784
PERCENT INCREASE	2.0	9.7	54.0	87.9	34.3	55.5	84.9	35.6	5.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9
OVER BASELINE													
<b>NYE</b>													
BASLINE	10000	10246	10513	10799	11033	11258	11497	11730	11971	12208	12445	12677	12901
WITH M-X	10000	10246	11489	12645	13702	14685	15605	16465	17275	18045	18775	19475	20145
DIFFERENCE	0	0	976	1846	2669	3487	4108	4807	4604	4837	4630	4300	4000
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	9.0	17.4	24.4	30.4	35.4	41.4	39.4	39.4	36.4	32.4	29.4
OVER BASELINE													
<b>WHITE PINE</b>													
BASLINE	8346	8424	8522	8630	8709	8787	8865	8946	9024	9102	9180	9258	9336
WITH M-X	8346	8424	8522	8630	8709	8787	8865	8946	9024	9102	9180	9258	9336
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE													
<b>WYOMING</b>													
BASLINE	4630	4770	4911	5051	5113	5161	5207	5254	5297	5337	5417	5471	5516
WITH M-X	4630	4770	4911	5051	5113	5161	5207	5254	5297	5337	5417	5471	5516
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE													
<b>UTAH</b>													
BASLINE	18410	18723	19649	20340	20861	21346	21851	22369	22895	23314	23747	24164	24554
WITH M-X	18410	18723	19649	20340	20861	21346	21851	22369	22895	23314	23747	24164	24554
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE													

Table 2.2-2. (Page 2 of 2)

<b>MASS</b>															
BASLINE	5973	6263	6363	6888	7044	7190	7345	7496	7600	7764	7877	7983	8077	8077	8077
WITH M-X	5993	6263	6363	7060	7253	7243	7345	7496	7600	7764	7877	7983	8077	8077	8077
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	172	209	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0	0	0	2.5	3.0	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OVER BASELINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>MILLARD</b>															
BASLINE	9608	10013	10498	10940	11192	11432	11682	11931	12179	12285	12378	12463	12528	12528	12528
WITH M-X	9600	10013	11218	16367	17747	14445	11754	11931	12179	12285	12378	12463	12528	12528	12528
DIFFERENCE	0	0	760	5427	6555	3013	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0	0	0	49.6	58.6	26.4	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OVER BASELINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>DAY T LAKE/UTAH</b>															
BASLINE	876036	907980	942741	980701	1001845	1020860	1040976	1060249	1079131	1096781	1114088	1130135	1144683	1144683	1144683
WITH M-X	876036	907980	942741	980701	1001845	1020860	1040976	1060249	1079131	1096781	1114088	1130135	1144683	1144683	1144683
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OVER BASELINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>WASHINGTON</b>															
BASLINE	24046	25035	26103	27200	27948	28716	29303	30317	31190	31793	32449	33119	33802	33802	33802
WITH M-X	24046	25035	26103	27200	27948	28716	29303	30317	31190	31793	32449	33119	33802	33802	33802
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OVER BASELINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>NEVADA 5-COUNTY TOTAL</b>															
BASLINE	508643	527034	547246	568498	585100	600927	617598	634113	651012	667424	684186	700263	715921	715921	715921
WITH M-X	508720	527676	553784	592603	613368	627432	644030	655213	667143	683439	700216	716291	731948	731948	731948
DIFFERENCE	75	622	8538	24107	28568	26505	26432	21100	16133	16035	16030	16026	16037	16037	16037
PERCENT INCREASE	0	0	1.6	4.2	4.8	4.4	4.3	3.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
OVER BASELINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>UTAH 7-COUNTY TOTAL</b>															
BASLINE	938773	973084	1010627	1031128	1074005	1094705	1116366	1137616	1158302	1177294	1193936	1213325	1229164	1229164	1229164
WITH M-X	938773	973084	1011387	1056798	1082762	1102323	1118430	1137666	1158302	1177294	1193936	1213325	1229164	1229164	1229164
DIFFERENCE	0	0	760	5870	8957	7650	1804	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0	0	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OVER BASELINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>DEPLOYMENT REGION TOTAL</b>															
BASLINE	1447418	1500138	1537873	1619626	1659103	1696432	1734144	1771729	1807314	1844718	1880142	1913325	1943083	1943083	1943083
WITH M-X	1447418	1500138	1537873	1619626	1659103	1696432	1734144	1771729	1807314	1844718	1880142	1913325	1943083	1943083	1943083
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OVER BASELINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SOURCE: NBR SCIENTIF. 1-NOV-80</b>															

Table 2.2-3. (Page 1 of 2)

PROJECTED CUMULATIVE POPULATION IN MIGRATION BY PROJECT RELATED EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY, • BY ALTERNATIVE, IN DEPLOYMENT REGION  
ASSUMING TREND BASELINE

ALTERNATIVE / CATEGORIES	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<b>PROPOSED ACTION</b>													
BASE CONSTRUCTION	80	164	216	337	2744	3983	2744	1327	0	0	0	0	0
CLUSTER CONSTRUCTION	0	163	3936	17068	30048	27632	24597	8390	0	0	0	0	0
ASSEMBLY & CHECKOUT	0	400	1000	3550	6000	6000	5900	3750	100	0	0	0	0
MILITARY OPERATIONS	0	0	2640	5343	11064	16721	22379	28163	28163	28163	28163	28163	28163
CIVILIAN OPERATIONS	0	0	0	21	504	1048	1737	2297	2297	2297	2297	2297	2297
INDIRECT	0	0	2960	12747	29238	29843	21797	3738	2887	7114	668	656	644
TOTAL	80	727	10773	37285	76678	85229	79136	31661	33443	31168	31123	31110	31096
<b>ALTERNATIVE 1</b>													
BASE CONSTRUCTION	80	164	216	431	2530	3030	2591	1157	0	0	0	0	0
CLUSTER CONSTRUCTION	0	163	3936	17120	30087	27607	24378	8377	0	0	0	0	0
ASSEMBLY & CHECKOUT	0	400	1000	3550	6000	6000	5900	3750	100	0	0	0	0
MILITARY OPERATIONS	0	0	2640	5343	11064	16722	22380	28163	28163	28163	28163	28163	28163
CIVILIAN OPERATIONS	0	0	0	21	408	749	1637	2193	2186	2183	2176	2172	2172
INDIRECT	0	0	2902	13407	29702	30126	22088	6073	3111	877	858	851	843
TOTAL	80	727	10793	39872	79793	85235	79135	31730	33561	31243	31201	31190	31179
<b>ALTERNATIVE 2</b>													
BASE CONSTRUCTION	80	164	216	368	2700	3937	2782	1403	0	0	0	0	0
CLUSTER CONSTRUCTION	0	163	3936	17048	29762	27593	24583	8398	0	0	0	0	0
ASSEMBLY & CHECKOUT	0	400	1000	3550	6000	6000	5900	3750	100	0	0	0	0
MILITARY OPERATIONS	0	0	2640	5343	11064	16722	22380	28163	28163	28163	28163	28163	28163
CIVILIAN OPERATIONS	0	0	0	21	505	1048	1770	2355	2351	2348	2347	2344	2342
INDIRECT	0	0	2808	12560	29354	27038	20262	5238	3141	134	71	70	70
TOTAL	80	727	10672	37091	79584	84341	77677	31324	33754	30644	30380	30577	30574
<b>ALTERNATIVE 3</b>													
BASE CONSTRUCTION	1980	3514	4353	4175	5300	4760	3302	1377	0	0	0	0	0
CLUSTER CONSTRUCTION	0	163	3971	17210	30151	27746	24722	8528	0	0	0	0	0
ASSEMBLY & CHECKOUT	0	400	1000	3550	6000	6000	5700	3750	100	0	0	0	0
MILITARY OPERATIONS	0	0	2640	5343	11063	16721	22378	28161	28161	28161	28161	28161	28161
CIVILIAN OPERATIONS	0	0	0	786	1607	2674	3918	5018	5003	4953	4984	4972	4962
INDIRECT	1422	4478	7702	12267	24673	26068	20344	6413	4746	1270	1070	1062	1053
TOTAL	3411	8534	20112	43431	78004	83978	60363	37447	37914	36435	34214	34196	34180
<b>ALTERNATIVE 4</b>													
BASE CONSTRUCTION	1980	3514	4353	3776	2261	194	131	62	0	0	0	0	0
CLUSTER CONSTRUCTION	0	163	3971	17166	30087	27632	24542	8398	0	0	0	0	0
ASSEMBLY & CHECKOUT	0	400	1000	3550	6000	6000	5900	3750	100	0	0	0	0
MILITARY OPERATIONS	0	0	2640	5343	11063	16721	22378	28161	28161	28161	28161	28161	28161
CIVILIAN OPERATIONS	0	0	0	786	1607	1071	3393	2944	2997	2947	2944	2936	2930
INDIRECT	1422	4478	7702	9777	27380	30440	27630	5998	1958	1201	1152	1147	1141
TOTAL	3411	8534	19457	40397	78044	87751	78000	31178	31178	30313	30298	30245	30232

Table 2.2-3. (Page 2 of 2)

ALTERNATIVE 5														
BASE CONSTRUCTION	2158	3677	4495	4165	5506	4768	4202	1577	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLUSTER CONSTRUCTION	0	145	4014	17208	30126	27746	24722	9528	0	0	0	0	0	0
ASSEMBLY & CHECKOUT	0	400	1000	3550	6000	6000	5900	5750	100	0	0	0	0	0
MILITARY OPERATIONS	0	0	2640	5343	11064	16722	23379	28162	28162	28162	28162	28162	28162	28162
CIVILIAN OPERATIONS	0	0	462	912	1739	2026	4054	5150	5141	5132	5126	5119	5114	5114
INDIRECT	1313	4209	7485	11899	24463	26041	20273	9110	4485	1098	885	072	059	059
TOTAL	3472	8431	19276	41579	70700	84103	80609	57476	37888	34394	34172	34154	34136	34136
ALTERNATIVE 6														
BASE CONSTRUCTION	2158	3677	4495	1946	2439	179	134	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALTERNATIVE 8A														
BASE CONSTRUCTION	75	159	205	174	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLUSTER CONSTRUCTION	0	162	3508	12346	13819	12719	8539	2204	0	0	0	0	0	0
ASSEMBLY & CHECKOUT	0	300	800	2700	4450	3800	3000	2950	50	0	0	0	0	0
MILITARY OPERATIONS	0	0	2640	5280	7921	10761	13327	15041	15841	15841	15841	15841	15841	15841
CIVILIAN OPERATIONS	0	0	0	17	44	72	99	120	119	118	118	117	117	117
INDIRECT	0	0	2124	9439	10875	7024	3352	36	123	76	71	70	69	69
TOTAL	75	622	9278	29977	37223	34175	20316	21150	16133	16035	16030	16028	16027	16027

\*EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY IS FOR PRIMARY WORKER IN HOUSEHOLD SINCE FOR SCIENCES. 1-NOV-80

however, an even larger share of the permanent in-migrants (98 percent) would be military personnel and their dependents. About 10 percent of the permanent in-migrants would be civilian labor force participants while another 30 percent would be school age population.

#### **REGIONAL-SCALE EFFECTS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE**

The projected in-migrant population at the county level has been disaggregated to three spatial categories of residence, where applicable: the bases, temporary construction camps, and local communities. The latter category should be interpreted as a group of several nearby communities, rather than one particular place. Population growth within particular communities is likely to be influenced by services such as housing and schools, which if not available may reduce local population growth as temporary workers may leave their families behind in other locations. Changes in the size of the community portion of the in-migrant population are especially important because they generate changes in demands for housing, urban land, and community services and facilities. Effects on communities would be less than suggested by aggregate population changes since substantial shares of the transient population during construction would be accommodated in temporary construction camps and a majority of the permanent in-migrants would be housed on the operating bases.

##### **Full Deployment**

For the Proposed Action, about two-thirds of the in-migrants present in the peak year, 58,700 persons, are projected to reside in local communities, with about 11 percent in construction camps and 20 percent on the bases. In the long term, a small share, *less than one-third*, would require accommodations in communities while the remainder would be housed on the bases. The number of persons to be accommodated in communities in the long term, about 9,500, is only about 16 percent of the amount present in the peak year. Data for the Proposed Action and all alternatives affecting the Nevada/Utah region are shown in Table 2.2-4, assuming the trend growth baseline.

##### **Split Deployment**

In the peak year, 1986, about 23,100 (62 percent) M-X related in-migrants would be present in communities, while 15 percent would be in construction camps and 23 percent would be housed on the base. Only about 40 percent as many as would be present in communities as compared to full deployment. In the long term, the number projected to require accommodations in communities drops by 85 percent to about 3,400 persons, only about one-third as many as forecast for full deployment alternatives. Assuming the high growth baseline, the number of in-migrants to local communities would be slightly lower.

#### **GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION EFFECTS**

The distribution of population effects among the counties in the deployment region varies from alternative to alternative depending primarily upon the location of the operating bases, since DDA facilities remain virtually the same for all full deployment alternatives in Nevada/Utah. During the peak year, substantial population effects would be experienced in most of the counties within the DDA, while all



Table 2.2-4.

PROJECTED CUMULATIVE POPULATION IN-MIGRATION BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE, BY ALTERNATIVE, IN DEPLOYMENT REGION  
ASSUMING TREND BASELINE

ALTERNATIVE / PLACE OF RESIDENCE	1987	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
PROPOSED ACTION													
CONSTRUCTION CAMPS	0	92	1115	5846	10300	9752	8857	5107	50	0	0	0	0
OPERATIONS BASE	0	330	2012	6174	12129	16759	20672	24568	21605	21555	21555	21555	21555
LOCAL COMMUNITIES	80	285	6445	27262	52661	58719	49606	21987	11789	9614	9368	9586	9541
TOTAL	80	727	10773	39285	76698	85229	79156	51661	33443	31168	31123	31110	31096
ALTERNATIVE 1													
CONSTRUCTION CAMPS	0	92	1115	5846	10794	9742	8857	5107	50	0	0	0	0
OPERATIONS BASE	0	330	2012	6138	12097	16731	20664	24539	21605	21555	21555	21555	21555
LOCAL COMMUNITIES	80	285	6667	27884	57601	58763	49633	22083	11907	9691	9647	9635	9624
TOTAL	80	727	10795	39872	79993	85235	79155	51730	33561	31245	31201	31190	31179
ALTERNATIVE 2													
CONSTRUCTION CAMPS	0	92	1115	5847	10300	9749	8861	5112	50	0	0	0	0
OPERATIONS BASE	0	350	2012	6174	12249	17004	21061	25062	22092	22042	22042	22042	22042
LOCAL COMMUNITIES	80	285	6493	27067	57036	57589	47754	21150	11612	8602	8537	8535	8532
TOTAL	80	727	10622	39091	77386	84341	77677	51324	33754	30644	30580	30577	30574
ALTERNATIVE 3													
CONSTRUCTION CAMPS	0	92	1115	5856	10312	9783	8857	5107	50	0	0	0	0
OPERATIONS BASE	542	1266	3916	6701	12277	16356	20307	24221	21302	21252	21252	21252	21252
LOCAL COMMUNITIES	2869	7197	14426	27939	56133	57639	51400	28118	16561	13182	12962	12944	12928
TOTAL	3411	8554	19053	40397	78046	83998	80565	57447	37914	34435	34214	34196	34180
ALTERNATIVE 4													
CONSTRUCTION CAMPS	0	92	1115	5846	10294	9742	8857	5107	50	0	0	0	0
OPERATIONS BASE	542	1266	3916	6611	11620	15372	19537	23902	21302	21252	21252	21252	21252
LOCAL COMMUNITIES	2869	7197	14426	27939	56133	57639	51400	28118	16561	13182	12962	12944	12928
TOTAL	3411	8554	19457	40397	78046	82753	80000	51196	33178	32313	32258	32245	32232
ALTERNATIVE 5													
CONSTRUCTION CAMPS	0	92	1125	5843	10317	9783	8857	5107	50	0	0	0	0
OPERATIONS BASE	564	1289	3941	6640	11652	15372	19537	23902	21302	21252	21252	21252	21252
LOCAL COMMUNITIES	2908	7050	14431	28083	56272	57645	51445	28148	16536	13140	12950	12901	12883
TOTAL	3472	8431	19795	41279	78700	84103	80609	57476	37888	34394	34172	34154	34136
ALTERNATIVE 6													
CONSTRUCTION CAMPS	0	92	1125	5853	10299	9742	8857	5107	50	0	0	0	0
OPERATIONS BASE	564	1289	3941	6640	11652	15372	19537	23902	21302	21252	21252	21252	21252
LOCAL COMMUNITIES	2908	7050	14276	27739	56162	57661	49465	22117	11780	10999	10943	10928	10915
TOTAL	3472	8431	19341	40255	78113	82774	77958	51125	33132	32252	32195	32181	32167
ALTERNATIVE 7A													
CONSTRUCTION CAMPS	0	92	1076	4413	5637	4787	3129	1535	0	0	0	0	0
OPERATIONS BASE	0	350	2012	5574	8407	10599	12761	14673	12723	12673	12673	12673	12673
LOCAL COMMUNITIES	75	280	5460	19980	23101	18789	12431	4942	3410	3362	3357	3355	3354
TOTAL	75	722	9298	29977	31229	34175	28316	21150	16133	16035	16030	16028	16027

SOURCE: ARD STUDIES, 1 NOV 80

long-term effects are attributable to the bases alone. Permanent population effects are, therefore, largely limited to counties where the base would be located, with some spillover to communities within commuting distances in adjacent counties.

### **Full Deployment**

The distribution of M-X-related in-migrant population by county is shown in Table 2.2-5 for the Proposed Action. During the peak year of the construction "boom" period, about 42,800 persons, or one-half of all project-related in-migrants, would be located in the two counties, Clark and Beaver, with operating bases, with most of the remainder spread among counties in the DDA. About 56 percent of the in-migrants present during the peak year would be in Nevada, with the other 44 percent in Utah. Long-term effects associated with the bases occur primarily within Clark and Beaver counties, with some spillover to Lincoln County in Nevada, and Iron, Washington, and Millard counties, Utah.

Table 2.2-6 presents estimates of population impacts using the alternative methodologies discussed in section 2.1 regarding employment effects (see Table 2.1-13). This comparison is made for Alternative 3, the only alternative for which both model runs are available. The simulation results for population impacts reported in Table 2.2-6 display the same general pattern as the results of the simulation analysis for employment. The simulation analysis shows a peak population impact of 91,300 persons, compared to the interindustry model, while DDA county impacts are higher using the simulation analysis.

### **Split Deployment**

The split deployment alternative concentrates a greater share of the effects within Nevada. In the peak year (1986) over 55 percent of the project-related in-migrant population would be in Clark County, while in the long term virtually all of the population effects would occur in Clark. Table 2.2-7 shows the distribution of M-X-related in-migrant population by county for split deployment in Nevada/Utah.

Table 2.2-5 (page 1 of 2)

## POPULATION IMPACTS

PROPOSED ACTION: FULL DEPLOYMENT - NEVADA/UT/MT (L)  
 BASE I AT COYOTE SPRINGS, NV (CLARK CO.)  
 BASE II AT HILFORD, UT (BEAVER CO.)

COUNTY	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
CLARK													
BASELINE	485433	503411	523124	543837	559947	579277	591443	607435	623794	637670	655936	671515	686699
WITH M-X	485433	503761	528785	561496	587773	601984	616283	626032	639811	655637	671903	687482	702666
DIFFERENCE	0	750	5661	17639	27826	24707	24840	18617	16017	15967	15967	15967	15967
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.1	1.1	3.2	5.0	4.6	4.2	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3
OVER BASELINE													
CURIEKA													
BASELINE	1101	1121	1144	1169	1190	1211	1234	1255	1278	1301	1324	1347	1368
WITH M-X	1101	1121	1148	1250	2078	7146	8215	4177	1319	1304	1324	1347	1368
DIFFERENCE	0	0	4	81	888	5929	6981	2922	41	3	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.3	6.9	74.6	490.1	563.7	232.8	3.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE													
LINCOLN													
BASELINE	3763	3850	3943	4043	4121	4194	4272	4347	4424	4500	4576	4647	4715
WITH M-X	3843	4227	5969	7969	8079	8178	8491	5067	4830	4846	4915	4985	5031
DIFFERENCE	80	377	2026	3926	4758	3984	1219	720	406	346	339	338	336
PERCENT INCREASE	2.1	9.8	51.4	97.1	115.5	95.0	28.5	16.6	9.2	7.7	7.4	7.3	7.1
OVER BASELINE													
MT													
BASELINE	10000	10246	10313	10799	11033	11258	11497	11730	11971	12208	12445	12677	12901
WITH M-X	10000	10246	11245	16109	21187	19737	22714	17935	12429	12227	12445	12677	12901
DIFFERENCE	0	0	732	5310	10154	8479	11217	6205	458	19	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	7.0	49.2	92.0	75.3	97.6	52.9	3.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE													
WHITE PINE													
BASELINE	8346	8426	8522	8630	8807	8987	9152	9344	9545	9725	9905	10077	10238
WITH M-X	8346	8426	8532	10781	15652	11533	10052	9456	9545	9725	9905	10077	10238
DIFFERENCE	0	0	10	2151	6845	2346	870	110	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.1	24.9	77.7	26.3	9.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE													
BEAVER													
BASELINE	4630	4778	4911	5051	5115	5161	5207	5254	5297	5357	5417	5471	5516
WITH M-X	4630	4778	6147	10477	17631	21278	22539	22709	19702	18479	18542	18542	18597
DIFFERENCE	0	0	1216	5426	12516	16117	17328	17855	14603	13072	13072	13071	13071
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	23.2	107.4	244.7	312.3	332.8	336.0	275.7	244.0	241.3	238.9	237.0
OVER BASELINE													
UTAH													
BASELINE	18410	18793	17649	20340	20061	21346	21831	22362	23893	23314	23747	24164	24536
WITH M-X	18410	18793	19847	20378	22199	23276	23923	24335	24463	24785	25209	25621	26008
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	2740	1338	1930	2092	1966	1570	1471	1462	1457	1452
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	6.4	9.0	9.5	8.8	6.9	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.9
OVER BASELINE													

Table 2.2-5 (page 2 of 2)

JAN														
BASLINE	5995	6065	6363	6888	7044	7190	7345	7496	7650	7764	7877	7983	8077	8077
WITH M-X	5995	6065	6363	7279	10513	12803	9034	7534	7650	7764	7877	7983	8077	8077
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	3489	5613	1689	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	42.5	78.1	23.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	42.5	78.1	23.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MILLARD														
BASLINE	9600	10013	10458	10940	11192	11432	11682	11931	12179	12385	12578	12763	12928	12928
WITH M-X	9600	10013	11262	13071	14662	15354	16029	14877	12251	12356	12449	12534	12598	12598
DIFFERENCE	0	0	1104	4131	3470	3722	6147	2946	72	71	71	71	70	70
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	10.6	37.8	31.0	34.3	54.3	24.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
OVER BASELINE	0.0	0.0	10.6	37.8	31.0	34.3	54.3	24.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
SALT LAKE/UTAH														
BASLINE	876036	907980	942941	980701	1001843	1020840	1040976	1060249	1079131	1096781	1114088	1130135	1144685	1144685
WITH M-X	876036	907980	942941	980701	1009834	1030216	1046961	1060249	1079131	1096781	1114088	1130135	1144685	1144685
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	8891	9136	5905	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OVER BASELINE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WASHINGTON														
BASLINE	24046	25055	26105	27200	27948	28716	29505	30317	31150	32049	32449	33119	33802	33802
WITH M-X	24046	25055	26105	27200	28356	29356	30113	30799	31424	3212	32641	33335	34002	34002
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	408	640	608	482	274	219	212	206	200	200
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.2	2.1	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
OVER BASELINE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.2	2.1	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
NEVADA 5-COUNTY TOTAL														
BASLINE	508645	527034	547246	568498	585100	600927	617598	634113	651012	667424	684186	700363	715921	715921
WITH M-X	508645	527034	547246	568498	635659	648378	662725	678344	693759	709492	726548	743924	761624	761624
DIFFERENCE	80	727	8473	29107	50469	47651	45127	28574	16222	16335	16306	16305	16303	16303
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.1	1.5	5.1	8.6	7.9	7.3	4.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
OVER BASELINE	0.0	0.1	1.5	5.1	8.6	7.9	7.3	4.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
UTAH 7-COUNTY TOTAL														
BASLINE	938773	973084	1010627	1051128	1074003	1094705	1116566	1137616	1158302	1177294	1195956	1213335	1239164	1239164
WITH M-X	938773	973084	1012767	1061306	1103234	1132283	1150529	1167073	1174823	1192127	1210773	1228140	1243937	1243937
DIFFERENCE	0	0	2310	10178	29229	37978	34029	23087	16321	14833	14817	14805	14793	14793
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	2.7	3.4	3.0	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
OVER BASELINE	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	2.7	3.4	3.0	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
EMPLOYMENT REGION TOTAL														
BASLINE	1447418	1500138	1557873	1619626	1637103	1675632	1734164	1771729	1809314	1844718	1880142	1913378	1945085	1945085
WITH M-X	1447498	1500865	1568646	1658911	1738003	1760861	1813320	1823350	1842757	1875886	1911265	1944708	1976181	1976181
DIFFERENCE	80	727	10773	37285	79690	85229	79156	31661	33443	31168	31123	31110	31096	31096
PERCENT INCREASE	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.4	4.0	5.0	4.6	2.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
OVER BASELINE	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.4	4.0	5.0	4.6	2.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
SOURCE: HDR SCIENCES, 1-MAY-80														

Table 2.2-6. Comparison of interindustry and simulation model population impact projections, Alternative 3.

REGION	TREND GROWTH BASELINE PROJECTION	INTERINDUSTRY MODEL IMPACT	PROJECTIONS	SIMULATION MODEL IMPACT	PROJECTIONS
		PROJECTED IN-MIGRANT POPULATION	IN-MIGRANT POPULATION AS % OF BASELINE	PROJECTED IN-MIGRANT POPULATION	IN-MIGRANT POPULATION AS % OF BASELINE
Regional Total					
Peak Year (1987)	1,695,632	83,998	5.0	91,345	5.4
Long Term	1,945,085	34,180	1.8	35,951 <sup>1</sup>	1.8
Clark County, NV					
Peak Year (1986)	359,947	591	0.1	6,046	1.1
Long Term	686,699	0	0.0	1,961	0.3
Eureka County, NV					
Peak Year (1988)	1,234	6,981	565.7	9,058	734.0
Long Term	1,368	0	0.0	1	0.0
Lincoln County, NV					
Peak Year (1986)	4,121	4,758	115.5	13,855	336.2
Long Term	4,715	361	7.7	14	0.3
Nye County, NV					
Peak Year (1988)	11,497	11,252	97.9	19,517	169.8
Long Term	12,901	6	0.0	10	0.1
White Pine County, NV					
Peak Year (1983)	9,152	21,514	235.1	16,285 <sup>2</sup>	184.9
Long Term	10,128	14,347	140.1	10,989	107.3
Beaver County, UT					
Peak Year (1986)	5,115	4,483	87.6	56	1.1
Long Term	5,516	1,280	23.2	23	0.4
Iron County, UT					
Peak Year (1986)	20,861	21,642	103.7	16,844	80.7
Long Term	24,550	16,943	69.0	14,514	59.1
Sub County, UT					
Peak Year (1987)	7,190	5,613	78.1	7,603	105.7
Long Term	8,077	0	0.0	13	0.2
Millard County, UT					
Peak Year (1988)	11,682	5,301	53.9	8,609	73.7
Long Term	12,528	0	0.0	23	0.2
Salt Lake/Utah County, UT					
Peak Year (1987)	1,020,860	10,403	1.0	21,260	2.1
Long Term	1,144,685	0	0.0	7,563	0.7
Washington County, UT					
Peak Year (1989)	30,317	1,893	6.2	—	—
Long term	33,802	2,143	3.7	—	—

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<sup>1</sup>Data are for 1995. baseline population is 1,963,889 in that year.

<sup>2</sup>BEBR Projections show the peak year in 1986. baseline population is 8,809 in that year.

NOTE: Regional totals for the peak year represent the highest absolute population impacts for the region as a whole. Individual county estimates are for the peak year in that county. Long-term projections are for 1994. Interindustry estimates are used in the analysis because of their comparability with other alternatives and other regions.

Sources: Interindustry estimates are from HDR Sciences (see ETR-27). Simulation estimates are from University of Utah, BEBR, October 1980.

Table 2.2-7 (page 1 of 2). POPULATION IMPACTS  
 ALTERNATIVE BA SPLIT DEPLOYMENT (70/30) - NEVADA/UTAH (L)  
 BASE 1 AT COYOTE SPRINGS, NV (CLARK CU)

COUNTY	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<b>CLARK</b>													
BASLINE	485433	503411	523124	543837	559747	575277	591443	607435	623794	637690	655936	671315	686699
WITH M-X	485433	503461	528589	559827	580561	594650	610056	625276	639685	655531	671777	687356	702540
DIFFERENCE	0	250	5464	16070	20614	19373	18613	17841	15891	15841	15841	15841	15841
PERCENT INCREASE													
OVER BASELINE	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.0	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3
<b>ELUREKA</b>													
BASLINE	1101	1121	1144	1169	1190	1211	1234	1255	1278	1301	1324	1347	1368
WITH M-X	1101	1121	1144	1169	1191	1213	1237	1257	1278	1301	1324	1347	1368
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE													
OVER BASELINE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>LINCOLN</b>													
BASLINE	3765	3850	3943	4043	4121	4194	4272	4347	4424	4500	4576	4647	4715
WITH M-X	3840	4222	6071	7396	5534	6523	7900	5893	4662	4694	4765	4834	4901
DIFFERENCE	75	372	2128	3553	1413	2329	3628	1546	238	194	189	187	186
PERCENT INCREASE													
OVER BASELINE	2.0	9.7	54.0	87.9	34.3	55.5	84.9	35.6	5.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9
<b>NYE</b>													
BASLINE	10000	10246	10513	10799	11033	11238	11497	11730	11971	12208	12445	12677	12901
WITH M-X	10000	10246	11459	15265	17202	16065	15685	13441	11975	12208	12445	12677	12901
DIFFERENCE	0	0	946	4466	6169	4807	4188	1711	4	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE													
OVER BASELINE	0.0	0.0	9.0	41.4	55.9	42.7	36.4	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>WHITE PINE</b>													
BASLINE	8346	8426	8522	8630	8809	8987	9152	9346	9545	9725	9905	10077	10238
WITH M-X	8346	8426	8522	8648	8880	9001	9152	9346	9545	9725	9905	10077	10238
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	18	71	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE													
OVER BASELINE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>WILSON</b>													
BASLINE	4658	4778	4911	5051	5115	5161	5207	5254	5297	5357	5417	5471	5516
WITH M-X	4658	4778	4911	5222	7079	9348	6899	5304	5297	5357	5417	5471	5516
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	271	1764	4187	1692	30	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE													
OVER BASELINE	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	38.4	81.1	32.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>YUM</b>													
BASLINE	18410	18723	18449	20348	20861	21346	21851	22369	22875	23314	23747	24164	24536
WITH M-X	18410	18723	17649	20348	21090	21733	21971	22369	22875	23314	23747	24164	24536
DIFFERENCE	0	0	0	0	772	307	120	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT INCREASE													
OVER BASELINE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 2.2-7 (page 2 of 2).

JUNAB														
BASELINE														
5995	6265	6563	6888	7044	7190	7345	7496	7650	7764	7877	7983	8077		
5995	6265	6563	7060	7253	7245	7345	7496	7650	7764	7877	7983	8077		
DIFFERENCE														
0	0	0	172	209	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
PERCENT INCREASE														
0	0	0	2.5	3.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
OVER BASELINE														
HILLIARD														
BASELINE														
9608	10013	10458	10940	11192	11432	11682	11931	12179	12285	12378	12463	12528		
9608	10013	11218	16367	17747	14445	11794	11931	12179	12285	12378	12463	12528		
DIFFERENCE														
0	0	760	5427	6555	3013	72	0	0	0	0	0	0		
PERCENT INCREASE														
0	0	7.3	49.6	58.6	26.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
OVER BASELINE														
SALT LAKE/UTAH														
BASELINE														
876056	907780	942941	980701	1001845	1020860	1040976	1060249	1079131	1096781	1114088	1130135	1144685		
876056	907780	942941	980701	1001845	1020860	1040976	1060249	1079131	1096781	1114088	1130135	1144685		
DIFFERENCE														
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
PERCENT INCREASE														
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
OVER BASELINE														
WASHINGTON														
BASELINE														
24046	25055	26105	27200	27948	28716	29503	30317	31150	31723	32449	33119	33802		
24046	25055	26105	27200	27948	28716	29503	30317	31150	31723	32449	33119	33802		
DIFFERENCE														
0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
PERCENT INCREASE														
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
OVER BASELINE														
NEVADA 5-COUNTY TOTAL														
BASELINE														
508645	527054	547246	568498	585100	600927	617598	634113	651012	667424	684186	700263	715921		
508720	527676	555784	592605	613368	627452	644030	655213	667145	683457	700216	716291	731948		
75	622	8538	24107	28268	26525	26432	21100	16133	16035	16030	16028	16027		
DIFFERENCE														
0	0	1	1	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	2		
PERCENT INCREASE														
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
OVER BASELINE														
UTAH 7-COUNTY TOTAL														
BASELINE														
938773	973084	1010627	1051128	1094705	1116566	1137616	1158302	1177224	1195956	1213335	1232164			
938773	973084	1011387	1036998	1082762	1102355	1118450	1137666	1158302	1177224	1195956	1213335	1232164		
0	0	760	5870	8957	7650	1884	50	0	0	0	0	0		
DIFFERENCE														
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
PERCENT INCREASE														
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
OVER BASELINE														
DEPLOYMENT REGION TOTAL														
BASELINE														
1447418	1500138	1557873	1619626	1659105	1695632	1734164	1771729	1809314	1844718	1880142	1913598	1945085		
1447423	1500760	1567171	1649603	1696330	1729807	1762480	1792879	1825447	1860753	1896172	1929626	1961112		
75	622	9298	27977	37225	34175	28316	21150	16133	16035	16030	16028	16027		
DIFFERENCE														
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
PERCENT INCREASE														
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
OVER BASELINE														
SOURCE HDR SCIENCES														
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